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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. RYAN, Business Manager.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the CURRENT NEWS, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

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2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

RED RIVER.

A Few Indians Converted by General Miles Dispatches From the Scene of the Encounter.

CAMP ON RED RIVER, September 1, 1874, VIA FORT DODGE KANSAS, September 8.—The command of General Miles met four or five hundred Cheyenne Indians twelve miles from Red river, Texas, on the 13th of August, and after a short engagement, lasting five hours, drove them over thirteen miles of high hills and almost impassable canons, with a loss to them of twenty-five to thirty killed and wounded. Our casualities were three badly wounded.

CHICAGO, September 8.—Lieutenant General Sheridan received the following dispatch late to-night, from Fort Leavenworth:

The following dispatch from Col. Miles is just received:

HEAD'QRS INDIAN TER., EXPEDITION, CAMP ON RED RIVER, TEXAS, Aug. 31, via. FT. DODGE, September 8.

To Gen. Pope, Commanding Department of Missouri:

This command has followed the confederated and hostile Indians for seven days from Sweet Water to the head waters of the South branch of Red river, making rapid marches and gaining steadily on them until yesterday, when they turned and made an attack which was repulsed. They retreated to a strong position and displayed a force of about five hundred warriors. The troops had made extraordinary efforts and endured every privation in their energetic and rapid pursuit. In two days they marched sixty-five miles. They came up to the attack in splendid spirits, and without a halt went into the fight. The cavalry, artillery and infantry were all in, and the Indians, who appeared very brave at first, broke and ran in every direction. Whenever they made a stand they were charged and routed. For one hundred and ten miles, from the Sweet Water to the Staked Plains, their line of retreat is strewn with abandoned and deserted property and broken down animals. They burned their villages during the fight. We have trailed small parties out on the Lano, Estaido and Moy, following them across the trail running sixty degrees west. As we are one hundred and ninety-three miles from our base of supplies, I would request that additional transportation be sent to Camp Supply to keep us supplied. We will be out on the 15th, when I expect our trains to return. The command is in excellent spirits and good condition. This is a terrible country for campaigning—a series of arid plains, rugged bluffs and deep canons and almost destitute of water. Have written you fully.

(Signed) NELSON A. MILES,
Brevet Major General U. S. A.

Supplies for him are now on the way from Camp Supply to Antelope Hills, and will be there on time for him.

(Signed) JOHN POPE, Major General.

I. O. R. M.

Meeting of Great Council in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 8.—The Great Council of the United States Independent Order of Red Men met in annual session this forenoon, in Red Man's Hall, and was called to order by Jas. P. Riley, of Great Inchonee. A call of the roll showed a large representation of delegates and the following officers: Jas. P. Riley, of Virginia, Great Inchonee; Chas. S. Betts, of Ohio, Great Senior Sagamore; Wm. F. Meacham, of Tennessee, Great Junior Sagamore; Paxton Coates, of Ohio, Great Prophet; Joshua Maris, of Delaware, Great Chief of Records; J. D. Boileau, of Pennsylvania, Great Tocakon; Frank W. Anderson, of Ohio, Great M.

J. W. Moss, of the District of Columbia, Isaac Woodson, of Delaware, and J. G. Snyder, of Ohio, were named as the Committee on Credentials. Wm. Benson, Grand Keeper of Wampum, being absent, Wm. G. Gorsuch, of Maryland, was appointed to the vacancy *pro tem*. The Great Inchonee submitted his yearly journal, showing the issuance of a dispensation for a great council in Massachusetts, and the institution of a number of tribes. The journal contains a number of decisions valuable to the Order, and pays a high tribute to the vigilance of the Great Chief of Records, Joshua Maris.

CINCINNATI.

Election by the Chamber of Commerce.

CINCINNATI, September 8.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day elected W. B. Holloway, President, over Wm. Clifford Neff. The following gentlemen were elected delegates to the National Board of Trade: Samuel Covington, Benj. Eggleston, Gen. F. Brooks, Seth Evans and James Sibley.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Suicide at Grand Rapids.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., September 8, 1874.

James H. Spicer, a painter, committed suicide this afternoon by taking opium. Cause unknown.

A Boston Forger.

BOSTON, September 8.—James A. Carsdale, a street broker, convicted of forgery in raising figures on stock certificates, was to-day sentenced to eight years in the State prison. The total forgeries are estimated at over $500,000.

Wholesale Murder—Explosion of a Cannibal Canard.

ST. LOUIS, September 8.—The *Globe* has a communication from Saquache, Colorado, which states that the bodies of five men, found August 15th, near the Lake, fork of the Gunnison river, in San Louis Park, proved to be the remains of a party of miners, who started last May from Southern Utah, across the mountains to San Juan mines, Colorado, and were reported last March by one of their companions, named Packer, to have undergone terrible hardships in the mountains, and finally becoming nearly crazy from hunger, to have chosen lots to see who should be shot to furnish food for the remainder. This story was published at the time in Territorial and other papers. It is now proven that Packer murdered these men by chopping their heads off with a hatchet. He robbed them of their money and other property, and told the story of cannibalism to hide his crime. He was arrested, however, and is now in jail. The names of the parties murdered are Rod Swan, from Missouri; George Noon, from California; Shannon W. Bell, supposed to be from Ohio; James Humpey, supposed to be from Philadelphia, and Frank Miller, a German.

An Outrage by Memphis Negroes.

MEMPHIS, September 8.—At an early hour yesterday morning a party of negroes entered Mr. Durant's residence and grocery, on the Pigeon Roost road, near this city. A young girl employed there discovered them and gave the alarm. She was set upon by the entire party and knocked down and beaten so badly that she will probably die. Mr. Durant, hearing the noise, came in and was fired upon by several of the party and then seized and beaten, but managed to escape and fled. His wife, who was left behind, was seized by the negroes, beaten and stripped, and an attempt was made to outrage her, but her screams aroused the neighbors and the negroes fled. It is believed that the negroes were from Central Point, a disreputable locality in this city.

Sentence of a New Jersey Horse Thief.

PATERSON, September 8.—At Hackensack, to-day, Frederick Stuart was sentenced to twenty years in the State prison, for horse stealing.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, September 8.—Arrived—Steamship Batavia, from Boston.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Samuel Brooke has been appointed Gauger for the Seventeenth Ohio district.

Base Ball—At New York (eighth championship game), Mutuals 6, Chicagos 1.

The Arkansas Constitutional Convention adjourned yesterday till the 20th day of October.

The steamers City of Paris and England, from Liverpool, and Colon, from Aspinwall, have arrived at New York.

The Philadelphia base ball club have expelled Radcliff, upon charges of attempting to sell out their game with the Chicagos, in August.

Rev. Father J. B. Duffy, C. S. S. R., for twenty-three years pastor of St. Alphonsus Church, New Orleans, died in that city yesterday morning, aged forty-nine.

The Maine temperance camp meeting was opened at Portland yesterday with a speech by Governor Dingley. Among those present are Miss Emma Wilder, President of the Woman's Temperance Association of Chicago, and Miss Oliver, the Ohio temperance orator.

Buy Good Coffee.

The Java flavored roast coffee is made from choice coffees only. Every family should try T. C. Jenkins' Java flavored coffee. No inferior or damaged coffees used. Money refunded if not as represented.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

A Clergyman's Review of the Beecher Scandal---The Injunction Against the Ashland Machine Company.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., September 8, 1874.

Rev. E. B. Fairfield, pastor of the First Congregational Church of this city, will publish in this week's Mansfield *Herald* a very able and comprehensive review of the Beecher case. It will be very strong in its conclusions against Beecher, bringing forward many new and startling points, theories and arguments. This paper obtains great significance from the well-known high character of the author and his prominence in the Church and country, and as indicating the probable view taken of the Beecher matter throughout the West—at least by the clergy of Mr. Beecher's own denomination.

The injunction granted by the United States Court of the Northern district of Ohio, against the Ashland Machine Company for an infringement, has been so far modified as to allow them to complete and sell all the machines they have contracted to make for the fall trade.

WASHINGTON, PA.

Reunions of the Eighty-fifth and One Hundred and Fortieth Regiments, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., September 8, 1874.

The Eighty-fifth and One hundred and fortieth regiments, Pennsylvania Volunteers, had reunions here to-day. At two o'clock they met, the Eighty-fifth in the Court House and the One hundred and fortieth in the Town Hall. Business arrangements were made, and other appropriate exercises held. Afterwards, both regiments marched through the streets, headed by a band. At seven o'clock they met together in the Town Hall and were historically addressed by Boyd Crumrine, Esq., of the Eighty-fifth, and Major Henry, of the One hundred and fortieth. The regiments had a splendid banquet at the Fulton House, at nine o'clock. The old associates were reunited for the first time since the war, and have had a most pleasant time.

CUBA.

Commutation of Death Sentences---Latest War Advices.

HAVANA, September 8.—The Captain General has commuted the death sentences of the rebel leaders Belavurie, Jimenez and Ro Jas.

The following official advices have been received from Civco Villos district. The Spanish column, after a pursuit of three days overtook the insurgents near Sigusney. The latter turned to fight, with cries of "*al machete.*" The Spanish troops, with counter cries, charged, and the insurgents fled after suffering considerable loss.

Lieutenant Ariza telegraphs from Vequito as follows: "Just arrived here. The enemy, numbering eight hundred, have been completely dispersed at Naravabo, with a loss of thirty-six killed. Among their dead are two officers, Calixte Garcia and his Chief of Staff, Quesada. Captain Pancha Nogueras and one soldier were taken prisoners."

STATE AND COUNTY FAIRS.

Northern Indiana.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., September 8, 1874.

The fair opened to-day with beautiful weather and a large attendance. The pens are full of stock and the stables so full of blooded stock that there is no room for roadsters. Eighty-seven horses for the races were entered.

The races this afternoon started with a trotting purse of four hundred dollars for horses that never beat three minutes. Seven entries were made and two withdrawn. Montrino Walker took the first heat, Lillian he second, Membrino the third, Lillian the fourth, and Gipsey Tom the fifth and sixth. At this point the races were postponed until to-morrow. Time—2:42½, 2:41¾, 2:43¾, 2:43¾, 2:42 and 2:42½.

The second was a trotting purse for five hundred dollars for horses that never beat 2:28. Seven entries were made and two withdrawn. Kate Campbell took the first heat, and Harry Mitchell the second. The third was dead between General Sherman and Harry Mitchell. The rest of the race was postponed until to-morrow. Time—2:33½, 2:31, and 2:30½. The pacing match was also postponed.

Chicago Exposition.

CHICAGO, September 8.—The second annual Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago opens here to-morrow night, and the number, variety and character of the articles already in position gives assurance it will not only far exceed the initial exhibition in every particular, but that it will be one of the most attractive ever held in this country. The immense building has been greatly improved in many respects, and the arrangement of the different departments is much better than last year. An entire new wing has been added to the building, and arranged exclusively and especially for an art gallery, and in this there is now the largest and, beyond question, one of the finest collections of oil paintings ever exhibited in this country, comprising over six hundred pictures by the most eminent painters of America and Europe. They have been obtained for the exposition from all parts of the country, and were selected by a well known *connoisseur* in art. A private view of this collection was given this evening to representatives of the press and the stockholders in the Exposition, and there was a unanimous expression from those present of surprise and pleasure at the magnificent display. Rare judgment has been exercised in the arrangement of the pictures, nearly every one occupying the position best calculated to present its particular beauties to the best advantage. There will probably be some farther additions to the collection, but as it is, it can't fail to prove the great feature of the Exposition.

Ohio State.

COLUMBUS, September 8.—The various departments of the State fair are now in working order and show a very attractive display of cattle, which is said to be the best ever made in Ohio. The show of Jerseys is particularly noticeable. The entries in all departments are much larger than last year.

Minnesota State.

ST. PAUL, September 8.—The State fair opened to-day with an unusually large number of entries, but with rather a slim attendance. Poor prospect. The abolition of horse racing, and other moral measures, will, it is thought, have a very unfavorable influence on the financial success of the fair.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 8, 1874.

DEATH OF A NOTED NEW JERSEY POLITICIAN.

William Brunstead, said to be a very wealthy man, formerly conspicuous in the politics of New Jersey, and who served a term of nine months in the penitentiary, upon conviction after trial, on a charge of defrauding Jersey City, while a member of the Board of Public Works, died last night, at his home on Jersey City Heights.

APOLOGY FOR SPANISH BARBARITIES.

London papers received to-day, contain a letter from the Marquis de Safraga, Charge d'Affaires of the Carlists, regarding the shooting of some Republican prisoners in Olot. He says: "The Republican soldiers had previously shot and bayonetted Carlist wounded lying in hospitals at Olot. No one regrets this sanguinary character that the war is assuming more than his Majesty, Don Carlos. But when our enemy will not respect the ordinary usages of civilized warfare, there are no means left for royalist Generals to employ, save retaliation."

BRAZILIAN TROOPS FIGHTING FANATICS.

A Panama letter, received to-day, contains a brief account of an attack by Brazilian troops on religious fanatics under the lead of Maurer. The troops numbered four hundred, and in the fight, which lasted two hours, lost forty men, when the survivors fled, abandoning their artillery, which could not be used.

FIRE RECORD.

The New Jersey Fires.

EGG HARBOR, N. J., September 8.—The fire in the pine woods still rages, and has spread considerably since yesterday. At Elwood the flames have crossed the Atlantic Railroad and threaten the Atlantic cranberry meadow.

Loss at the New Albany Fire.

ALBANY, September 8.—The total loss to the Boston and Albany Railroad by last night's fire at East Albany, is $90,000, including buildings, cars and freight.

Akron, Ohio—$6,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

AKRON, O., September 8, 1874.

About two o'clock, this morning the American House, owned by Florence Weber, took fire and was totally destroyed. Loss six thousand dollars; insured for four thousand dollars. The fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary.

For Fancy Flour

ask your grocers for Golden Fleece and Snow Flake flours. These brands should be bought for prices paid for common and inferior brands.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

BLACK HILLS EXPEDITIONS.

Official Statement of the Position of the Government in the Matter.

A SOLEMN TREATY WITH THE SIOUX PROHIBITS INVASION.

Affairs of First National Bank.

Office-Holders in the Postoffice Department.

Mr. Jewell Besieged by an Army of Outs.

Reform in the Special Agency and Customs Services.

A Democrat Likely to be Appointed Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 8, 1874.

First National Bank of Washington.

The Comptroller of the Currency and the Receiver of the First National Bank of Washington, having returned to the city, have been in consultation on the condition of the receipts of the bank, with a view to a third dividend. A sufficient sum is now on hand to insure a payment of about twenty per cent. The Receiver has purposely delayed action, in order to get in all the available resources of the bank, so as to make the amount as large as possible, and will announce the day of payment shortly. Fifty per cent. has already been paid.

Postoffice Department Force.

The Postmaster General, since assuming the duties of his office, has been overrun with letters from all parts of the country, asking appointments to office in his Department. To use his own words, they would seem that the advent of a new Postmaster General, in the minds of many, is interpreted to mean a new deal among the offices." He proposes to make no removals, except for inefficiency, and as far as he has discovered, up to the present time, the posts of responsibility are generally filled by persons of undoubted character. There are a few who will be looked after, and possibly in these cases there will be some changes. It is alleged against the personnel of the Department, by the Outs, that there is an undue proportion of Marylanders amongst the Ins, put in by Postmaster General Cresswell. This is doubtless true, and it is known that the number is larger than is indicated by the rolls, as many who are citizens of Maryland are accredited to other States. It is as yet undecided whether the incumbents named will be subjected to a weeding out so as to effect an equalization of the numbers allowed to each State and Territory.

Return of Commissioner Johnson.

Mr. Johnson, Commissioner of Customs, who has been absent for several weeks at his home, at Meadville, Pa., returned this morning, and was at his office to-day. There are indications that the work of reform in the Special Agency and Customs services, so efficiently commenced and executed by him, is to be further prosecuted. The precise nature is not yet determined, but it is understood that the Secretary has something further in view.

Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats.

Mr. Burnett, of Boston, is now conceded to be the probable person to fill the office of Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats. It is stated by some, as a sufficient reason against his nomination, that he is a Democrat, and hence there are some doubts about his confirmation. It is understood that Mr. Copeland, one of the Steamboat Explosion Commission, would not refuse the nomination.

Jay Cooke & Co.

The creditors of Jay Cooke & Co. will meet here on the 21st, to take measures to compel the trustees to pay a dividend or to show reason to the contrary, and to make a statement of the accounts of the concern. There is a probability that the matter will be taken into the courts.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 8, 1874.

THE BLACK HILLS—OFFICIAL OPINION ON THE SITUATION FROM THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Since the declaration of General Sheridan that no one would be allowed to visit the Black Hills country without authority from the Interior Department (meaning its authorized agents), that Department has been in receipt of a large number of letters asking permission to go there; and for the benefit of a large class, the following letter is made public:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, September 8, 1874.

Sir;—I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th inst., referring to associations that are forming for the invasion of that part of the Territory embracing the Black Hills, notwithstanding existing treaties with the Sioux Indians, and requesting such suggestions and guidance as will be for the benefit of the citizens of the Territory as may be considered appropriate by the Department, and in reply I would say that by the second article of the treaty between the United States and the different tribes of Sioux Indians, concluded April 29, 1868. (Statutes vol. 15, ll. 636) the United States agrees that the following district of country, to-wit, viz., "Commencing on the east bank of the Missouri river where the 46th parallel of north latitude crosses, and the same runs along low water mark down said east bank to a point opposite where the northern line of the State of Nebraska strikes the river, thence west across said river and along the northern line of Nebraska to the 104th degree of longitude west from Greenwich, thence north on said meridian to a point where the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude intercepts the same, thence due east along said parallel to the place of beginning, and in addition thereto all existing reservations on the east bank of said river, shall be and the same is set apart for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of the Indians herein named and for such other friendly tribes or individual Indians as from time to time they may be willing, with the consent of the United States, to admit amongst them, and the United States now solemnly agree that no persons, excepting those herein designated and authorized so to do, and except such officers, agents and employees of the Government as may be authorized to enter upon Indian reservations in discharge of the duties enjoined by law, shall ever be permitted to pass over, settle upon or reside in the territory described in this article, or in such territory as may be added to this reservation for the use of said Indians, and henceforth they will and do hereby relinquish all claims or right in and to any portion of the United States or Territories, except such as is embraced within the limits aforesaid, and except as hereafter provided."

The foregoing section prescribes who shall be allowed in this territory, so set apart for the Indians, and expressly states that none others shall be permitted to pass over, settle upon or reside therein. The only power to alter this provision, is that which made the treaty, and then it must be done with consent of the Indians. What is known as the late Exploring Expedition of General Custer was merely a military reconnoisance of the country for the purpose of ascertaining the best location if, in the future, it should become necessary to establish there a military post. On the 23d of June last, in a letter to this Department, the Honorable Secretary War wrote on this subject as follows:

"It is well known to this Department that at various times settlers in the adjacent country have contemplated expeditions to the Black Hills, and the Department has uniformly discountenanced such movements, but it has now almost become a military necessity that accurate knowledge should be possessed by the army as to this portion of our territory, and for that purpose only as the present expedition undertaken."

The question of opening up this country to settlement rests with Congress, and until action has been taken by that body this Department has no discretion in the matter, but is required and will endeavor to prevent any violations of the provisions of the treaty before mentioned. For the reasons herein set forth, all applications for permission to visit the Black Hills country will be denied.

Very respectfully
your obedient servant,
H. R. COWAN,
Acting Secretary.

To Governor J. L. Pennington, Yankton, Dakota.

PREPAYMENT OF NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Third Assistant Postmaster General Barber has left here for New York, to devise the best means for carrying out the act of Congress in relation to the payment of postage upon newspapers and periodicals mailed from the office of publication, which goes into effect on the 1st of January, 1875. This law gives a wide discretion to the Postmaster General in all respects, save as to the mode of payment, which is required to be "by a special adhesive stamp to be devised and furnished by the Postmaster General, which shall be affixed to such matter, or to the sack containing the same, or upon a memorandum of such mailing, or otherwise, as the Postmaster General may from time to time provide by regulation."

DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS IN THE SOUTH.

The Secretary of War has completed the orders for the movement of troops to their newly selected stations in the South. The posts selected cover Tennessee, Alabama and South Carolina. Arrests will be made in various quarters during the coming week, if troops can reach their stations so as to insure protection to the officers of the law. The greatest diligence will be exercised both on the part of Marshals and their deputies and the officers of the troops, to bring guilty parties to a speedy trial. There is to be no hesitation in any quarter in dealing with all perpetrators of outrages.

SUPERVISING INSPECTOR OF STEAMBOATS FOR SECOND DISTRICT.

The President has appointed E. Platt Stratton Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the Second District.

ARKANSAS.

Democratic State Convention.

LITTLE ROCK, September 8.—The Democratic State Convention met at the State House at twelve o'clock to-day. Hon. J. N. Cypert, of White county, was made temporary President, and Colonel S. B. Reardeu, of Pulaski, temporary Secretary. A committee on Credentials was then appointed, and the Convention took a recess for one hour. On reassembling, the committee not being ready to report, a further recess was taken till four o'clock. On assembling again, and the committee still being out, a further recess was taken to eight o'clock in the evening. If the committee reports, the Convention will hardly do more than effect an organization to-night.

CASUALTIES.

Boiler Explosions—Two Persons Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CEDAR SPRINGS, MICH., September 8, 1874.

The grist-mill and shingle machine, owned by Treceman, Ellis & Lewis, were blown up and utterly destroyed, this afternoon, owing to an insufficient supply of water in the boiler. Part of the boiler was blown thirty-five rods into the woods, tearing up trees in its progress. There were three men, one woman and a little boy in the building, all of whom were severely injured. One man, named Van Witman, and the little boy, named Henry Annis, died this evening from the effects of their injuries. The loss on the mill and stock is three thousand dollars.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9, 1874—1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Over the South Atlantic States, somewhat lower barometer, slight changes in temperature, easterly and light local winds, generally clear weather will last probably. Over the Gulf States northeast and southeast winds, stationary pressure and temperature, partly cloudy weather and numerous light rains. Over Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, northeasterly winds, lower temperatures, increasing cloudiness and possibly rain in Northern portion. Over the Lower Missouri, Upper Mississippi Valley and the Northwest, falling barometer, southeast to northwest winds, stationary temperature, clouds and rainy weather. Over the Upper Lake Region, slight changes in barometer, light winds mostly from the southeast, stationary temperature and clear weather. Over the Lower Lake region, Eastern and Middle States, stationary and rising barometer and temperature, northeast winds, partly cloudy and cloudy and clear weather, except over the middle Atlantic States, where numerous local thunder storms are probable.

Midnight Bulletin.

September 8, 1874—10:15 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Calro	30.01	77	S. E.	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.09	78	W.	Clear.
Cleveland	29.96	78	S. E.	Fair.
Fort Sully	29.67	78		Clear.
Indianapolis	30.05	74		Clear.
Rock Island	29.96	74	S. E.	Fair.
Leavenworth	29.84	75	S.	Threat'ng.
Louisville	30.06	78		Clear.
Memphis	30.07	78		Cloudy.
Nashville	30.00	78		Clear.
Omaha	29.82	76		Lt. Rain.
Pittsburgh	30.02	75	N.	Clear.
Shreveport	29.92	74	E.	Fair.
St. Louis	29.92	78	S. E.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	29.99	76	S.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.11	78		Cloudy.
Yankton	29.84	75	N.	Fair.
Fort Gibson	29.85	71	S.	Hv. Rain.
La Crosse	30.00	76	S.	Clear.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., September 8, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum.	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force	Weath
7 A. M.	30.07	65	89	W.	Lgt.	Fair
2 P. M.	29.91	90	32	N.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	30.00	77	69	W.	Gentle.	Clear.

Mean. barom..... 29.99 | Highest therm..... 91
Mean therm..... 77 | Lowest therm..... 62

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt. Sig. Serv. U. S. A., Obs.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

Tribute from a Northern Mother to a Southern Soldier.

[From the Chicago Times.]

A little incident like the following will tend more towards bringing about a healthy feeling of kindliness between the North and the South than all the formal reconciliations that officious and ingenious minds can devise. A New York lady noticing that Major Jones, of Montgomery, Alabama, in pronouncing an oration over the Confederate dead had none but kindly words for those who fell on the other side, and expressed himself eloquently and feelingly in favor of complete reconciliation, commissioned a jewelry firm to send him a silver cup suitably engraved as expressive of her appreciation of the sentiments he expressed and the regard for him which they gave rise to. Her name was withheld at her desire, but her letter to the jeweler was forwarded with the testimonial. In it she said; "The war widowed me and took away my two sons. For a long time I felt as if I could never forgive those who slew the defenders of the 'Stars and Stripes,' but when I think of the war-widowed mothers of the South, and see such language as this, it makes me murderer and unjuster to the South. I feel that men like this Major Jones must be noble and true in heart, and fought and died because they thought it was right. I want them to feel that such sentiments echo in the Northern heart, and in truth tend to draw the whole country together for its scaling." The cup, as received by the Major, was inscribed as follows:

To
MAJOR THOMAS G. JONES,
The Orator on Confederate Memorial Day,
April 1874;
from
A Northern woman, widowed and bereft of her sons by the War,
As a token of her appreciation of the Soldierly words spoken in kindness of The Northern Dead.

Social and Scientific Congress.

The next scientific assembly abroad will meet at Glasgow, September 30, to discuss, among other questions, the following, which are named as leading subjects, and, what is better than all, they are mainly practical:

Is it desirable that the verdicts of juries should be unanimous? Should the testimony of any, and what persons, at present excluded by statute, be admissible as evidence in courts of law? How far may courts of arbitration be resorted to as a means of settling the disputes of nations?

Repression of crime will be taken up, and three aspects of the question considered, viz:

How far is it desirable that industrial schools' acts should be extended? How far should previous convictions be taken into account in sentencing criminals? Is it desirable to extend sentences of police supervisions to other cases than those already provided for? In what way and at what stage can technical instruction be best introduced into a national system of education? How can the children of the wages-earning classes be best brought under elementary instruction by means of the factory? What are the best methods of sewering towns, and of disposing of their organic refuse? In what way can healthy workingmen's dwellings be erected, in lieu of those removed for the purpose of carrying out sanitary or municipal improvements, or for other purposes? and what influence has the employment of mothers in manufactures on infant mortality, and ought any and what restrictions to be placed on such employments?

These are capital questions for the Lyceum, the lecture-room, and debating societies.

Pittsburgh Female College opens September 9. Call from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M

POLITICAL.

State.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE AT HARRISBURG.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., September 8, 1874.

The Republican State Central Committee met here to-day, the business on hand being a permanent organization. Russell Errett, the Chairman, presided, and congratulated the Committee upon the large attendance, indicating the great interest in the coming campaign. General H. H. Bingham, of Philadelphia, was unanimously chosen Treasurer of the Committee, and the Chairman was authorized to appoint Secretaries or clerks. The attendance was unusually large, and the most cheering accounts were given of the prospects in all sections of the State.

Right Hon. William McMullen, of the Fourth ward, Philadelphia, is in Reading, the guest of Hon. Hiester Clymer. It is not known how soon the Hon. William will give us his promised address to the Democracy of the Commonwealth.

The Wilkesbarre *Record of the Times* says: "Governor Hartranft gathers fresh laurels at every review by his kind manners and easy politeness with all classes who approach him. He is a true Republican, acknowledging the majesty of the people without the least affectation of official importance in his intercourse with his fellow citizens."

That the Republicans of Lycoming county will have three members in the Legislature seems to be pretty generally conceded, and the only question is how large a majority shall they have. They are excellent men and should have at least three hundred. This they can have without doubt if every voter is brought out.—*Gazette and Bulletin.*

Following are the Democratic nominations in Pike county: Congress—George H. Rowland. President Judge—Daniel M. VanAuken. Assembly—E. B. Eldred. Sheriff—R. B. Thrall. Commissioner—Geo. Geyer. Coroner—H. C. Kneading. Auditor—A. Griswold. Surveyor—John Layton. The nominations for Congressman and Committee on Credentials were then appointed, and the Convention took a recess for one hour. On reassembling, the committee not being ready to report, a further recess was taken till four o'clock. On assembling again, and the committee still being out, a further recess was taken to eight o'clock in the evening. If the committee reports, the Convention will hardly do more than effect an organization to-night.

Ohio.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION FOR FOURTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., September 8, 1874.

The Republican Convention for the Fourteenth Congressional district met here to-day. The counties were all represented, except Holmes. L. B. Matson was President, and John Hopley, of Bucyrus, Secretary. Wm. W. Armstrong, an intelligent farmer of Ashland county, was nominated for Congress by acclamation. The following resolutions were adopted:

FIRST—That we heartily adopt the resolutions of the State Convention, and feel proud of the fact that the resolutions have so boldly and consequently declared for the vindication of the national honor, the restoration of a sound currency and the enforcement of all laws for good order and morality.

SECOND—That we rejoice that the President of the United States has so promptly taken means to preserve the lives of those in the South, by either on account of their color or their politics, are in danger of being outraged or murdered by the self-styled White Leagues of that section, and we will not worth while to dig deeper to find doubts. He was a Ligurian, and nothing could be more likely to sharpen his curiosity and suggest a life of adventure than to look out from these rocky highlands upon the Mediterranean washing the field at its base, and covered with the little, but daring, fleets of the Third Ohio district, the Levant, the Grecian Archipelago and the African coast.

How time sets things right! Brought home in chains, robbed in his lifetime of his honors, and his profits, and the name of another given to his discoveries, time has written his name "with iron and lead in the rock forever." His jealous and triumphant enemies, as well as his royal patrons and enterprising followers in the path of discovery are remembered; but when we call them up from the dim shadows, there is always in the midst of them, and before them, the great Genoese with a glory about him, as the lights of which they shine with a pale ray. So it will be forever.

He went on, when every other would have given up in despair. He gave a New World to the kingdoms of Castile and Aragon. But Castile and Aragon and all the progeny of their descendant commonwealths, are dwindling and fading away, and a name, never akin to the old Ligurian—"the world-seeking Genoese"—is, from year to year, devoting the New World to the great commonwealth of freedom and mutuality.

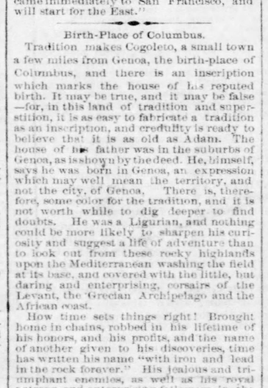
A Homesick Woman's Walk.

According to the Charleston, (S. C.,) *News and Courier*, Mrs. Fanny Baldwin, a poor woman twenty-six years old, living at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains in Oconee county, S. C., walked the other day from her home to the residence of her father, near Pendleton, a distance of thirty-four miles, carrying her baby, six months old and weighing twenty-one pounds, in her arms. She left home about 6 o'clock in the morning, and reached her father's at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, making an average of a little more than three miles an hour for eleven consecutive hours over a mountainous, hilly, and rough road, with the thermometer standing at ninety-six degrees most of the time. No other motive induced the walk than her desire to see her parents.

THE Levant *Times*, an enterprising representative of American journalism in the Ottoman empire, has been suspended. The offense committed by it, and which brought upon it the wrath of the porte, was the publication of a paragraph stating that the accomplished wife of Hafil Scheriff Pasha appeared at a diplomatic dinner dressed as an European lady. Whether this latest piece of Turkish etiquette was violated by the painful revelation, or whether the paragraph was considered libelous, does not appear. The Jenkins of the Levant *Times* is probably responsible for the trouble. Had he proceeded to describe the lady's toilette he might have been treated to a bath in a sack with all the interesting ceremonies attendant upon the castigation mode of Oriental banishment from good society.

Inducements to Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkers-Up Front*. T. C. Jenkins.



THE GREAT
Flour AND Grocery House
HEADQUARTERS FOR
GOLDEN FLEECE, SNOW FLAKE, THE CELEBRATED WHITE RIVER AND CITY MILLS.
25 Cents per Barrel Allowed for Cash.
COMPLETE LINE GROCERIES, TOBACCOS, CANNED GOODS, CHEESE AND ROASTED COFFEES.
☞ No Charge for Drayage.
☞ No Retail House connected.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—SEVEN GOOD Agents to introduce our fast publications in Clarion, Clearfield, Elk, Forrest, Indiana, Jefferson and Cameron counties. A large commission and steady work to those who mean business. Apply to or address SLOAN & CLAYTON, Germania Bank Building, Wood street.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO.—The Board of Managers have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share, payable at the Banking House of N. Holmes & Son, on and after the 21st inst.

JNO. G. HOLMES, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, September 4, 1874. d*

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1874.

THE one great exception to the general rule of comparative prosperity in business appears to be the iron trade.

INDIANA ought to be the Paradise of amateur Grangers. The yield of hay in that State the present year was 930,564 tons, against 825,477 tons in 1873.

PHILADELPHIA is building thirteen additional public school houses this season. The *World* will probably look upon this as another outrageous attempt to check the growth of Democratic ideas.

THE Republican party has no place for thieves, and no toleration for them. The defaulting State Treasurer of Minnesota is, together with his sureties, to be proceeded against with the utmost vigor.

NOT much chance for the Democracy in Michigan, is there? The public libraries of that State number four hundred and twenty-two—the largest number of the kind in any State in the Union.

THE total exports of wheat and flour from the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1874, were about 87,000,000 bushels, of which about two-thirds were cleared "to or through" ports in the United Kingdom.

THE State Conventions to be held to-day are, a "Liberal Republican" Convention in New York; a "National Reform Convention" in Michigan; and a Prohibitory Convention in Nebraska. They will probably be pretty lively gatherings—so far as sound is concerned.

THE London correspondent of the New York *Times*, says in his last letter: "We are in the midst of 'the silly season,' meaning the season in which the newspapers are open to the discussion of silly subjects and the publication of silly articles." So is the opposition press on this side of the water.

THE difference in the volume of the fall trade in Chicago this year compared to last year, is shown by the clearings for the past week, which were $7,451,287 less than for the corresponding week of 1873. This, however, is mainly due to the smaller business in grain this year.

THE United States Consul at Rotterdam says in his annual report to the Secretary of State, that a general confidence prevails throughout Europe in United States bonds. This is gratifying—but how long would this confidence be likely to last, should the Democratic repudiationists succeed in obtaining control of the General Government?

THAT there will be a desperate struggle on the part of the Democracy to carry the State Legislature and by that means a United States Senator, is every day becoming more and more apparent, and we call upon our friends everywhere throughout the State to devote especial attention and vigilance to this feature of the campaign, to the end that no portion of the Republican line may be broken.

THE lust of gold is strong, but all that a man hath will he give for his life. The several Black Hills expeditions have concluded that, so far as their relations with General PHIL. SHERIDAN are concerned, discretion is the better part of valor, and have hung up their outfits until such time as Government permission to enter the reservation can be obtained. And that is not likely to be just yet.

OUR readers will require no excuse at our hands for surrendering so much space to the reproduction, in the columns of the COMMERCIAL, of the oration of HENRY ARMITT BROWN, before the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia, on the occasion of the Centennial of the Continental Congress. It is historically and oratorically exceptional, and will stand out by itself through the whole Centennial proceedings.

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that as the time approaches for making public the report of the committee appointed by the stockholders to investigate the condition of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the stock of the corporation rapidly appreciates. It is intimated that the committee's report will be not only an exhaustive exhibit of the affairs of the company, but also an exceedingly satisfactory one to the stockholders.

FOR some time past the Cincinnati Board of Trade has been making experiments with furnaces which were built with special reference to the prevention or consumption of smoke; the upshot being that while some of them appear to yield approximate results to the end desired, when carefully fired and kept in good order, there has as yet been found no mode of smoke-burning or preventing in practical operation doing the work well enough to justify the arbitrary requirement of its use.

THE New York *Herald* has now mounted another hobby. It wants "a national convention of peace and reconstruction," and says: "Let us consider whether we do not owe the South something more than easy phrases in the interest of peace." We suggest, also, that the South should consider whether it does not owe the North something more than mere words in the matter of sincerity. What is wanted is, not more palaver, but the rigid and impartial execution of the enactments that stand upon the national statute book.

IT IS stated that, in consequence of the depreciation of American railroad securities, and the failure of companies to realize the promises made to foreign investors, these securities will for many years to come stand but an exceedingly poor chance in the money markets of Europe generally. Suppose the Government of the United States should fall into the hands of the Democratic repudiationists—how long would it probably be before the wise and economical scheme for funding the national debt at a lower rate of interest were brought to naught?

A GOOD many papers, we notice, are not a little puzzled over the candidature of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS for re-election to Congress, he having not long since written a letter, which had wide publicity, stating that he was conscious his precarious health would not again permit him to return to Washington, and persemptorily declining a re-election. The explanation is easy. The ghost-like ex-V. P. of the ghostly ex-S. C. has in the meantime been working off his surplus bile on BEN. HILL, and gradually, by this specific remedy, has improved in health.

IN the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of Monday, ALEXANDER DEL MAR, late statistician of the Treasury Department, publishes another letter upon the subject of the wheat crop for the present year. He believes that the British grain authorities are endeavoring to depress the American market by the exaggerated estimate of the crop in England. While he regards the crop in that country as not better than that of last year, he nevertheless concludes that the small stocks on hand in Europe the smaller area each year planted in Great Britain, and the increasing numbers of people, will lead to a demand from this country during the current harvest year almost as great as it was during the harvest year just closed.

A LEADING Democratic politician of South Carolina—Hon. A. P. ALDRICH—publishes in the *Courier-Journal* a long and disnal screech concerning the condition of affairs in that State, whose principal point appears to be that the ex-rebels "made the blunder of abolishing slavery," in the Convention of 1865. "Had we," says the writer, "refused our assent to the amendment, that provision of the Constitution would not have been removed, and the dominant party in Congress would have been compelled to treat, and we held in our hand the power to refuse our assent until the terms of compromise were arranged and granted." Beautiful, isn't it? We rather suspect, however, that slavery was as certainly abolished before as after the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment.

WE ARE completely sick and tired of the parrot-like Democratic cry that if the people of the South were let alone the troubles would soon subside; that the white people of the South can take care of themselves, and that reports of outrages in that section are exaggerated for political purposes. Why don't the South "take care of itself?" Why don't it arrest and punish its "White League" criminals? Why don't it furnish some evidence of the sincerity of its fair professions? If no outrages were committed, it would be impossible to "exaggerate" them. Why are they committed? And why is it that the victims are almost invariably Republicans? The power of the Federal arm will not be likely to fall upon those who are innocent—why is it that everybody appears so greatly afraid? Possibly conscience may have something to do with it.

RELIGIOUS AND MORALS.

With much gravity and some greasy unction a contemporary directs attention to the blows ("blow upon blow" is its phrase) which have lately fallen upon American Christianity. And the fact that Brooklyn, "City of Churches," has been the scene of this crushing castigation seems to our contemporary full of significance. "While we are still wading in the filth of the BEECHER-TILTON scandal, just as we hear that the KENDRICK affair is being revived, we find that we have to do with a street robber who made the Bethel Mission in Hudson avenue his headquarters. The notorious EUGENE LANE who in broad day light robbed Mrs. RAYMOND of a purse containing $300, and who has revealed himself as the captain of a great band of thieves and robbers, was a good, believing Christian, a prominent member of the Bethel Mission." It seems that the trustees held him in such confidence as to furnish him with a key to the church, in and out of which he was thus enabled to go at all hours, and in the church the robbers regularly met to concert their schemes of plunder, and, when successful, to divide their spoils. Since the "Christian Statesmen" were unmasked as rogues, remarks our contemporary, there has been nothing left for any one to be surprised at in the revelations of American Christianity.

While there may be comparatively few so outspoken as to express such a comment on familiar facts, there are not a few who in their own minds attach considerable importance to them as lessening the practical value of Christianity as an agency in the conservation and purification of society. The persons to whom we allude would regard it as an insult to their understandings to be told that the vices or crimes of Christians form no argument against the divine origin of Christianity or against the elevation and purity of the teachings of Christ. They know that very well and conceive it willingly. But they contend that the vices and crimes of those who belong to the Church and claim to be Christians do suggest doubts as to the present reality or validity of those supernatural influences to which Christians ascribe their own continuance in well doing. Christianity claims to be more than a system of ethics. It is a religion, a supernatural system which comprehends morals under the name of good works and devout feelings as effects which necessarily flow from its sincere acceptance. According to the system as understood by a majority of American professors, correct living, including both its positive and negative side, the performance of all personal and social duties and the avoidance of all neglects, are the results of the operation of divine grace in the heart and mind of the believer. While doctors may somewhat differ in their exposition of the ethical relations of Christianity, they nearly all, we suppose, refer the peculiar efficacy of its morality to its religious sanction and the gracious agencies by which, as they allege, it is constantly sustained and animated.

Now the tendency to religious scepticism in some quarters, and the actual prevalence of scepticism in others, are facts so patent and generally admitted at the present day as to be a common subject of discussion in the religious newspapers. This scepticism takes on various forms and in particular it questions, when it does not directly deny all the facts upon which Christian doctors found their moral system in so far as it is specifically Christian. Hence all persons affected more or less with the prevalent tendency to doubt about the historical faith naturally regard with suspicion or misgiving those alleged influences of which the validity or reality depends upon the reality of the questioned facts. Of course we do not mean to intimate that there is anything novel in this attitude of non-devout persons towards those who profess to be Christians; the novelty consists merely in the extent to which this form of scepticism seems to have increased in this country within the last few years.

Unfortunately there has been no lack, but an abundance of facts in the history of the churches and in the religious life of the land well adapted to nourish the form of scepticism to which we refer. One of the great ecclesiastical bodies of the country agitated through all its members by the discussion of questions which to most secular minds seem paltry in the presence of surrounding human misery; another of them, through its representative leaders and even its highest court manifesting an obtuseness, to ordinary men of business simply shocking, with reference to honesty and responsibility in its commercial agents; another—but we need not go on. These large exhibitions, however imposing, have been less mischievous, we suppose, than the failures of individual Christians to maintain a standard of personal and social morality, which to worldly people might seem to verify their profession of supernatural impulse and direction. On the one hand, an apparent tendency to regard their church organization as a sort of association agency, by which they can insure themselves against unpleasant society in the world to come; and, on the other hand, a tendency to resolve religion into mere emotion with its spasmodically good, practical outcome, can hardly be denied to be characteristics together or separately of much of the religious life in this country. The former tendency is the more unfortunate as its alleged selfishness is one of the objections which recent sceptics most frequently urge against the Christian religion as apprehended by ordinary minds. The latter tendency, to resolve religion into emotion, easily leads, we need not say, to that divorce of religion and morals which does not need the revival of the word antinomianism in order to abrogate the law. There are, however, many degrees between its absolute abrogation and such a slighting of its demands as may have very evil results personal and social. And it is perhaps safe to say that in the great struggle apparently approaching between belief and its opposite, victory is likely to fall to the side which shall in practical life exhibit the greatest amount and force of earnest and attractive moral character. In the meantime, the scandals which disturb the churches, and the failures in common morality which give rise to public remark as grounds of reproach to the churches, perhaps do less mischief in the world than the patronage, denials or apologies they receive from church members who, abounding in charity towards the household of faith, regard the rest of mankind as still in the gall of bitterness and the bonds of iniquity.

WHILST there is no staple product of ours which is not at least equal to that of any other country, in cotton we are without really effective rivals. A late circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association reports that in the season of 1873 there have been marketed there to manufacturers 1,176,360 bales of American cotton at sixteen and a half to eighteen cents a pound, against only 366,730 bales of the so-vaunted "India cotton," at the low rate of eight to ten and a half cents per pound. This fact speaks for itself, and shows pretty clearly that, so far as the market is concerned, our cotton is more extensively sought, and commands higher prices at the same time, than the British colonial product, which, a few years ago, we are told was going to entirely supplant our fibre. The prospects for an active cotton business this fall are reported to be very good. The probable crop is variously estimated at figures anywhere between 3,500,000 bales and 4,250,000 bales.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Europe gives some touching details of the death of Madame Parepa-Rosa. She was in usual health and spirits during the days that immediately preceded her death, and one day she not only rehearsed the whole of "Lohengrin," but entertained some company in the evening. That night her child was born—dead. On learning the fact of the death of this ardently expected and long desired infant, the shock seemed to turn the poor mother's brain; she became delirious, wildly accusing herself of having caused the death of her child by imprudence and over-exertion, and in that state she continued till her death. Her husband is sadly broken down both in health and spirits by this great loss, and though he is now engaged in forming an English opera troupe to travel during the coming season through the leading cities of Great Britain, he is said to be totally indifferent and spiritless, possessing scarce a shadow of his old business energy and artistic enthusiasm.

A new factory, unlike any in New England, is to be started in Portland, Maine, for the manufacture of lenses of all kinds, including the compound achromatic and those of the peculiar shape required for deformities of the eye.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"The time of lovers is brief;
From the fair first joy to the grief
That tells when love is grown old,
From the warm wild kiss to the cold,
From the red to the white rose leaf,
They have but a season to seem
As rose leaves lost on a stream
That part not and pass not apart
As a spirit from dream to dream,
As a sorrow from heart to heart."

No new man has been nominated for the Presidency, thus far this week.

The voice of the female dress reformer refuses to be hushed in the land.

A clear case of reciprocity. John Mitchell says he does n't admire Americans.

"Goldsmith Maid" is going to try to beat her record of 2.14 on Beacon park, Boston, to-day.

The Governorship of Vermont has gone to Jericho. The Executive-elect lives in that town.

Apples are so plentiful in some parts of Connecticut that cider is offered for five cents a gallon.

The project to construct a tunnel between France and England is assuming a practical phase.

The *Post* raves as though, politically speaking, it were hanging on the ragged edges of despair.

California has gone into the raisin-raising business, and there is no reason why she should not succeed in it.

No more famine in India. The government is going to spend two hundred million dollars to irrigate the land.

Well, who cares? We had as lief that America were discovered by Leif, the son of Eric the Red, as by Columbus.

St. Louis is acquiring metropolitan tastes. It now contemplates the construction of an opera house at a cost of a million dollars.

The South is not a "unit" for the third term, any longer. That recent letter concerning the troubles in that section did it.

The first experiment is now making to utilize Chinese labor on the rice plantations of Georgia. It is successful, thus far.

President Grant is charged with wearing a shocking bad hat at Long Branch. Probably the hat is in its third term of service.

Steel, is the name of Wyoming's re-elected Congressional delegate—not a bad name for a Democratic leader, in these days.

The "Fair" season has set in vigorously, and the farmers, who have worked so hard, will be talked to in the finest style of art.

Now that the hottest part of the season has been safely passed, cremation is again becoming a subject of discussion and agitation.

The colossal granite statue for the Antietam soldiers' monument is now nearly finished at the quarries in Westerly, Rhode Island.

The steel door plates worn as buckles now attached to the belts of the ladies ought to have on them the names of the occupants.

A quarter of a million bisons are annually destroyed on the plains. At this rate their total extinction will be soon accomplished.

A steamer has been fitted up at Montreal with stalls and all the necessary conveniences for carrying live-stock across the Atlantic.

Next April the battle of Lexington, and, in the June following, that of Bunker's Hill, will be the subjects of Centennial remembrance.

A. T. Stewart has determined to erect a mammoth hotel in Philadelphia in time for the Centennial. Ground will be broken in March next.

The dignity of labor. Nearly one-third of the students of Dartmouth teach school during the winter and work at harvesting in the summer.

The *Tribune* now disputes with the *World* the organship of the Democratic party. The *Tribune* was "founded by Horace Greeley."

Despite the vigilance of the authorities the *Lanterne* is said to be extensively circulated in France. It emits but a very feeble light, however.

Eighty parts of bisulphide of carbon and twenty parts of essence of petuleum are warranted to slaughter all kinds of bugs, fleas, eggs, and other insects.

A meeting of all the creditors of Jay Cooke is called for the twentieth inst., to take into consideration the unusual delay in the settlement of the affairs of that firm.

The Shrevport *Times*, frenzied with rage against the radicals, white and black, calls Governor Kellogg "a son of a gun." Probably it didn't like his recent report.

The power of the British iron-clad and fighting-ram Devastation is said to be so terrible that it can destroy with a head long charge anything short of a rock of ages.

A chain-gang has been formed at Washington for street work. Were all the Capitalians in it who deserve to be, it would be the longest and largest institution in the world.

"Hippography" is on the increase in Paris. The flesh of 2,111 horses, asses and mules was sold during the first quarter of the current year, against 1,275 in 1872 and 980 in 1870.

Dutch courage. Revenue returns show that the trouble between the whites and blacks in the South have led the former to consume a larger amount of whisky than ever before.

The Washington Monument Society expects to be able to announce the required half million all pledged at an early day, and to complete the monument during the Centennial year.

The Detroit Board of Trade is about to send samples of Michigan winter wheat in handsome glass cases to London, Liverpool, Dublin and Glasgow, for exhibition on 'Change in those markets.

A hundred million tons of sulphur in an almost pure state are lying on White island, a marine volcano near Auckland, Australia, ready for shipment, and the deposits are now to be worked.

The local authorities of Auckland, New Zealand, have instituted an annual tax on bachelors of five dollars a head, the proceeds of this unique assessment being devoted to the cause of education.

Alex. H. Stephens met with a decidedly stubborn resistance, during his recent renomination. It took a hundred and ten ballots to accomplish it—something wholly unknown to him since he was a boy.

"Ceres may well smile, looking over the plenteous crops which make this autumn rich with the generous harvest of the summer fled."—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

"Yes, a series of smiles."—*Rochester Express.*

Never before in the history of our lake marine have freights by water averaged so low as they have the present season. The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says that from the opening of navigation up to this time hardly one profitable charter has been secured.

In 1857 there were eighty-three steamboats regularly running the Missouri river, some of them as palatial and as costly in their construction as any steamboat now afloat, and all doing a prosperous business. There are now only four steamboats on the lower Missouri, and three small crafts on the upper.

PERSONAL.

President Grant leaves Long Branch for Washington to-day, and his departure will be the signal for cottagers generally to seek their city homes.

They have caught a hermit living in the woods near Boston. He was disappointed in love, as the story goes, and has stuck to the forest and single-blessedness for twenty-six years.

The President's letter regarding Southern outrages was written hurriedly, with a lead pencil, at the close of a conversation with Senator Patterson and others, from South Carolina, and without consultation with any one.

"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." It is stated that the King of Denmark was so abominably lodged at Thingvalla, in Iceland, that he was glad to leave his bed in the middle of the night, and lie down on the bare floor of a church.

Ex-Secretary McCulloch gave this answer to a reporter of the Chicago *Tribune*, who asked him if there was any truth in the report that he had been offered the Secretaryship of the United States Treasury: "None whatever—not a particle of foundation. Never thought of it."

The Sunday *Capital*, in speaking of the regret felt at the contemplated departure of the Sherman family from Washington, says: "However, it is not improbable, and indeed quite possible, some day not far in the future, the Shermans may return and make their home in the White House."

The Order of St. Stanislaus, with the additional decoration of the knighthood, conferred by the Czar of Russia on Mr. MacGahan, the correspondent of the New York *Herald* during the Khivan campaign of 1873, for the distinguished part taken by him in that campaign, has been received at the Russian Legation and forwarded to Mr. MacGahan at New York.

FROM MARQUETTE, MICH.

Shipments of Ore and Metal from the Lake Superior Region.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
MARQUETTE, MICH., September 4, 1874.

The following table exhibits, in gross tons, the shipments of iron ore and pig iron from this port up to and including Thursday, September 3, 1874;

ORE.

Cleveland	67,727	Kloman	25,745
Lake Superior	60,683	New York	4,718
Champion	51,498	Shenango	3,359
Washington	17,701	Rolling Mill	3,117
Republic	22,404	Edwards	1,951
Keystone	3,059	Winthrop	1,520
Total			376,045

PIG IRON.

Mich. Iron Co.	5,853	Grace Furnace	4,037
Morgan Furnace	5,109	Carp Furnace	158
Bancroft Furn'ce	2,149	Ishp'ng Peat Fur	150
Champ'n Furn'ce	468		
Total			18,164
Total ore and pig iron			321,209

SHIPPED PAST WEEK.

Iron ore	17,773	Pig iron	848
Total			18,021

ESCANABA.

The following table exhibits, in gross tons, the shipments of iron ore and pig iron from Escanaba up to and including September 3, 1874:

ORE.

Jackson	60,040	Teal Lake	2,809
New York	37,165	Rolling Mill	1,857
Cleveland	1,887	Salisbury	3,461
Lake Angeline	16,165	Foster	150
Hannan	24,243	F. & L. S.	1,361
Cascade	4,754	Hodge	2,137
Winthrop	1,326	Goodrich	650
Saginaw	24,297	Excelsior	586
Total			183,642

PIG IRON.

Pioneer Furnace	3,370	Escanaba Fur-	
Deer Lake Fur-		nace	3,563
nace	2,060	Other	960
Total			9,453
Total ore and pig iron			193,075

SHIPPED PAST WEEK.

Iron ore	11,656	Pig iron	810
Total			12,466

L'ANSE.

The following shows the amount, in gross tons, of ore shipments from the port of L'Anse for this season, up to September 3:

ORE.

Spurr Mountain	33,088	Michigamme	25,121
Total			58,209

GRAND ISLAND.

The following are the shipments, in gross tons, from the Grand Island furnaces this season, up to September 3:

Bay Furnace	2,150	Munising Furnace	2,636
Total			4,855

THE DISTRICT.

The following table will show the total shipments, in gross tons, from the Lake Superior iron district for the season of 1874, up to September 3:

IRON ORE.

From Marquette	376,045	From L'Anse	58,209
From Escanaba	185,642		
Total			546,896

PIG IRON.

From Marquette	18,164	From Grd Island	4,855
From Escanaba	9,453		
Total			32,472

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' REUNION.

Easton, Pa., Thursday, September 24, 1874.

It is proposed to hold a grand reunion of the honorably discharged soldiers and sailors from all sections of the country in Easton on the 24th inst. The plan of the reunion, as adopted by the general committee, is as follows:

1. All honorably discharged soldiers and sailors upon their arrival will register their names at the Headquarters, Bell Vue Hall, South Third street, where they will be met by the Reception Committee and provided with a badge and card of invitation for the banquet in the evening.

2. At two o'clock in the afternoon an address of welcome and response will be delivered in Centre Square, followed by a short street parade.

3. At seven o'clock a general meeting will be organized, and a pleasant time spent in listening to short speeches and reminiscences from such gentlemen as may be called upon, and at nine o'clock a banquet will be served to which all will be provided with cards of admission.

The Results of Protection.

From the Philadelphia North American.

The very significant and remarkable report made to the British Government by Mr. Harris Gastrell, one of the Secretaries of Legation at Washington, upon the subject of the progress of American manufactures, warrants the friends of home industry in pointing to it as a most complete proof of the folly of the free traders of this country. The facts stated in this report are not new to our readers, as we have been industriously engaged for years in keeping them posted on this subject; and many of the conclusions contained in this report were given to the public first as the result of our own laborious gleanings, compilations, comparisons and calculations.

For years the American free traders argued that if such progress could be proven it demonstrated that there was no necessity of protection. And this stifled to prevent the true state of the case being known until at last, as Mr. Harris Gastrell truly says, the real progress far surpasses anything that the official reports show. It is remarkable how all the English investigators, who look into the matter as this gentleman has done in an appreciative spirit, seem to be soon converted to all the most approved methods and machinery are in use here; that many of these are our own invention and are unknown in Europe; that the cost of production is much reduced and is still tending downward; that in some classes of goods we are wholly independent; and that we are constantly gaining to such an extent as to render probable our competition in foreign markets and even in England itself.

The friends of the protective policy can have no fear of the true condition of affairs being known, since it proves incontestably the efficiency of the protective policy. One error propagated industriously for a long period retarded the progress of our industry. This was the idea that protection looked always to high protective duties on the same articles, whereas the truth was that in its nature protection must be adjustable. Thus cotton was protected until there was no longer any need of protection. Coffee is free, but if it can be proven that we can produce it or tea, the duties will be restored to encourage the domestic production. The same argument effects a great variety of articles, and during the protective period all concerned in the protected articles must expect to be assailed, vilified and aspersed as the iron, coal and coal interests have been.

We have ever believed that if it could be proven that protection was rapidly accomplishing its purpose, the people would be in no hurry to interfere with it by premature changes in the tariff; and generally speaking the protective policy has been adhered to. It should be continued, as we hope and trust it may be, the future successes of American industry, both agricultural and mechanical, will far exceed the present. For the field before us is immense. If we view the present and future domestic consumption alone, we shall see that it warrants all the efforts we can make of independence. For it is beyond denial that the Americans consume more of everything essential to their civilization than the same number of people anywhere else do, and as their increase in numbers and wealth is so rapid, of course the consumption must correspond.

The question of exporting domestic manufactures has always been embarrassed by the free trade conclusion that it involved the abandonment of protection, ignoring the fact that the essential point was to place the manufacturers beyond the necessity of peril at home, and to keep them so while engaged in competition abroad. Protection has now been thus continued in force a sufficient time and in sufficient strength to demonstrate the solidity of this idea, and the exports referred to in this British report are the result. The industries have been built up in tremendous strength, and are now able to export, and their progress will depend upon how far the tariff legislation refrains from injuring them at home. For in fact the exports of manufacturers are feeble enough in comparison with the vast field we have to work and the enormous competition against which we have to contend.

What we have done is important as showing what we are capable of. But to assume from this that the work is finished is nonsense. England averred that she is, and supposed to be impregnable in her industries, has been beaten in her own markets in some lines by the Belgians, and in others by the French, and the fact that we can control with ease many lines is now broadly admitted by English writers. But that results only from the immense aggregation of capital, machinery and labor in particular interests. We may rest assured that if England suffers to anything like the extent that some of her writers have prophesied, she will abandon free trade and return to her ancient policy—protection.

THE extravagance of the people is a sign of changed times in Paris. Since the fall of the empire, austerity of principles and severity of Republicanism have not made very marked progress. At no time have luxury and adornment been more striking than at present. In dress this was to be expected; but lavishness in dress is but a trifle to the costliness indulged in in the matter of furniture. There is said to be no Parisian grown suddenly rich who does not run riot in furniture. It is the rage. It is a taste for the antique, pictures and objects of art. As the demand is great, so the supply springs up. There are eleven manufacturers of antiquities in Paris, and even Chinese and Japanese curiosities are exported to China and Japan, to be imported back again. Old delft plates, cracked and chipped, are held superior to new Sevres; the more a fabric is faded and threadbare, the more its value is heightened.

THE tobacco statistics of the world, could they be seen in one mass, would astonish the economists as well as the moralists. France consumes annually 43,000,000 pounds of smoking tobacco; 8,000,000 pounds of cigars—say 850,000,000 in number; 17,000,000 pounds of snuff; 1,500,000 pounds of chewing tobacco, and 1,000,000 pounds of roll tobacco, which is either smoked or chewed or snuffed.

Discovery of Tin in Chester County.

Pennsylvania has been highly favored by nature in her coal, iron and oil deposits, and now comes the most remarkable of all—a deposit of tin, the first discovered in this country. It was discovered by Mr. Robert J. Bath, of Brooklyn, N. Y., on the farm of Mr. Frederick Painter, of Warwick township, Chester county, who had a shaft sunk on Friday last to the depth of sixty-one feet, when the indications became so convincing as to leave no doubt.

At the depth of fifty-four feet a vein was struck running northward, and the specimens of this lead were fused by Bath at a temperature of 362 degrees Fahrenheit, and have a specific gravity of 4.1.

Experts from Philadelphia and New York visited the farm at Mr. Bath's request, on Friday last, and gave as their opinion that the small quantity of ore already taken from the shaft, was of the first quality of tin, and although the developments have as yet been necessarily small there is reason to think that the deposit is quite large; at any rate Mr. Painter is about taking active measures to ascertain the full extent of his mineral wealth, and two more shafts will be sunk immediately on different parts of his farm.—*Reading Eagle.*

THE Bureau of Statistics, at Washington, has made up the return of the foreign trade of the United States for the fiscal year, which ended June 30th. The totals are given in specie values, and are: Imports of merchandise, $567,998,621, and exports, $586,392,875. The surplus of exports is more than eighteen millions.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL E. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

The Stomach as an Avenger.

For every breach of the laws of health that we commit the stomach inflicts a penalty. Headache, biliousness, nervous tremors, constipation, colic, heartburn, nausea, debility and mental depression are only a few of the punishments which an outraged stomach is capable of imposing upon us. To bring back this vengeful organ to its normal condition—to placate, invigorate and regulate it—there is nothing in the wide world so potent as a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Under the operation of this beneficent vegetable corrective and tonic, the gastric juices become a powerful healthful solvent and resume its natural flow. The effect is the same on the biliary secretion, and in fact on all the fluids of the body, and the final result is the removal of every painful or unpleasant symptom occasioned by the rebellious action of the digestive organ.

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D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. T. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. R. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Ehrenfeld, G. Fahnestock, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zeigler.
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HUGH NEWELL, Principal.

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REV. R. J. COSTER, A. M.

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PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult P. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, September 8, 1874.

Political economists and business men are in the habit of saying that financial revulsions come in regular cycles, and that trade, like history, repeats itself. Following the revulsions in business come stagnation for a few years, then returning confidence and increased activity, excessive prosperity and speculative excitement, culminating again in panic.

That these phenomena make their appearance at regular intervals is not strictly true, and it is one of the hopeful signs of increased knowledge in matters financial that these characteristics are at each return more distant from their predecessors, and less aggravated in their manifestation, and the efforts all should be directed to limiting the distance between extremes of speculation and inaction.

An English writer speaking of these cycles of trade says: "First we find it in a state of quiescence, next improvement, growing confidence, prosperity, excitement, overtrading, convulsion, pressure, stagnation, distress, ending again in quiescence." It is a question in which of these states the business of this country now is. Whether it is still in "quiescence" or whether it is in the line of "improvement," but most probably the former term best describes its condition. Trade must continue to revolve in its orbit and the season of improvement will be reached in due time. As a proof that trade is still in the quiescent state, we may instance that about one-half of the furnaces in the country are out of blast. Chicago, the great grain center of the country, is handling only about one-fourth the bulk of grain usual at this season of the year. Every lake port has a greater or less number of vessels laid up in ordinary, and freights which last year were as high as $3 50 per ton on ore are now to be had at $1 60.

Notwithstanding the drawbacks of the past year, the trade of the country has grown. By a comparison of the amount of our foreign imports and exports, as furnished by the governmental statistics for the past fiscal year and that of three years ago, we find that there has been an increase of over twenty per cent., while population has increased but about one-half that amount.

Probably the most striking feature of this very memorable and luckless year has been the rapid and persistent decrease in consumption. It is probably true but not an individual of our forty million population who has not consumed less in proportion to his production than for any year in the past decade, and it is altogether within the probabilities that the difference between the total production and the total consumption of the country has not left a balance in favor of increased wealth, represented by a decreased evidence of indebtedness.

One of the most striking examples of this is in our railroads, which have been out of the market as purchasers almost entirely, and yet the gross earnings of the leading lines of road for this year are up to those of last year, and there is no doubt that the next yearly report of the condition of the railroads of this country will show the item of "floating debt" to have been very largely curtailed.

The lesson of economy in expenditure, parsimony in consumption and the stimulant to production which the year has taught, will, in the end, more than make up for the disastrous losses which will long mark the year in black letters in the calendar of the past.

—The United States Treasurer has informed a correspondent that national bank notes and legal tender notes cannot be sent in the same packages for redemption, as they are counted in different branches, and express charges are charged to different accounts. In reply to another correspondent the Treasurer says he is not prepared to give an estimate of the expenses of redeeming and assorting national bank notes under the act of June 7, 1874, without further experience in the working of the new system. The cashier of a national bank writes that he is unwilling to have his circulating notes destroyed without having them first sent to him in order that he may be enabled to remove the signatures and so reissue them as to be unfit for circulation. The Treasurer responds that the law requires mutilated, worn, and notes unfit to be circulated to be forwarded to the Comptroller of the Currency for destruction, and leaves no alternative with the Treasurer as to the disposition to be made of the notes. The Treasurer has reference to a question, "How are we to be protected against the risk of receiving stolen bank notes?" incloses a list of stolen notes, and says he can only suggest that the tellers familiarize themselves with the list and reject all notes described in it. He intends to recommend in his next annual report that the United States be required by law to redeem the counterfeited notes stolen from the Treasury Department, and the banks of issue those stolen from them.

The sixth section of the National Bank act provides that "every national bank association, State bank or State banking association, shall pay a tax of ten per centum on the amount of notes of any person, State bank, or state banking association, used for circulation and paid out by them after the first day of August, 1866, and such tax shall be assessed and paid in such manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue." The Attorney General holds that the issue of bills is a parting out and the meaning of these words as employed in the statute, is that not only the association or bank which receives them and pays them out is liable to the tax of ten per cent. upon the amount paid out, but the association or bank which originally issues them, or otherwise pays them out, is also liable to the taxations and he also holds that an ordinary firm, if engaged in the business of banking, is a State bank or association within the meaning of the statute. Under this ruling, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is collecting the ten per cent., much to the surprise of parties who protest against such an interpretation.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

September 8, 1874.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30
	A M.	A M.	A M.	P M.	P M.
Gold	109¼	109⅜	109¼	109⅜	109⅜
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	....	....	....	....	....
5's, 1881	112¾	....	112¾	....	112¾
5's, 1874	103⅝	....	....	....	103⅝
5's, 1885	116⅞	....	116¾	....	116⅝
5's, 1885, new	116⅜	....	116⅜	....	116⅜
5's, 1887	117⅜	....	117⅜	....	117⅜
5's, 1888	117⅝	....	117⅝	....	117⅝
6-40's, coupons	111¾	....	111¾	....	111¾
6-40's, registered	111¾	....	111¾	....	111¾
7-30's, series E	107⅝	....	107⅝	....	107⅝
Pacific 6's, currency	122½	....	122½	....	122½
Central Pacific, 1887	....	....	....	....	....
Western Union Tel	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Pacific Mail	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Adams Express	....	106½	107	106½	106½
Wells-Fargo Express	....	94	94	94	94
American Express	....	60	....	....	....
New York Central	103⅞	104	104	104⅛	104⅛
Erie	34⅞	35	35	35	35
Michigan Central	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan Southern	74¾	75	75	75	75
Illinois Central	....	90	....	90	....
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	....	90	....	90	....
Chicago & Northw'n	37⅞	37⅝	37½	37¾	37¾
do preferred	....	69	....	....	....
Rock Island	109⅜	109	109	109⅛	109⅜
St. Paul, common	....	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
St. Paul, preferred	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio & Mississippi	24⅜	24¼	24¼	24¼	30½
Union Pacific	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	....
Chicago and Alton	....	....	....	....	98⅝
Boston, R. & Erie	....	....	....	....	....
Harlem	....	125	....	....	....
Hartford & St. Jos	....	....	....	....	....
C. & I. C	....	....	....	....	....
Tennessee, old	....	....	....	....	....
Va., new	....	....	....	....	....
Carolina, April	....	15	....	17	14
Carolina, July	....	18½	....	18	....
Missouri 6's	....	93	....	....	92⅝

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kaufman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penn'a. Central	59¾	sales.
Pennsylvania scrip	101	sales.
Reading	55¾	sales.
Ill Creek	7¾	sales.
Lehigh Valley	61¾	sales.
Allegheny Valley	35	sales.
Central Transportation Company	44¾	sales.
C. & St. L. mortgage bonds	54@55¾	sales.
Gold	109¾	

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, September 8, 1874.

The markets continue moderately active in nearly all departments, with signs of improvement in many departments which have not to be greatest extent the recent depression. The meeting of nail manufacturers which is reported in our local columns shows what steps are being made to secure the improvement of the iron trade. The changes in the prices of nails and manufactured iron, which have recently been made, and the facts elucidated at the meetings that have been held, afford good ground for hoping that before long the iron trade will have regained a prosperous basis of operations.

Changes in prices are not numerous to-day, in groceries we note an advance of ½c on sugars. In country produce, eggs and butter are rather easy, while cheese, potatoes and fruit generally are firm. The strong feeling in oil seems to continue, and the asking prices of dealers are perhaps more firmly established than yesterday. Generally, however, the markets are not quotably changed from yesterday's prices.

The following statement exhibits the receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail and river since our last:

Flour, bbls	2,623
Wheat, bus	15,000
Wheat, sks	1,130
Butter, pkgs	31
Potatoes, sks	1,200
Peaches, crates	1,200
Apples, bbls	20
Corn, sks	335
Oats, sks	X. 6,333
Bacon, lbs	18
Hay, bales	171

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The strong feeling in corn and oats continues with perhaps the only prices more generally conceded. Wheat is rather quiet at unchanged prices. We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 30@1 33; Pennsylvania and Ohio white wheat $1 20@1 25; do do red winter $1 14@1 20; corn is worked about 58@58c for high mixed and yellow; ear is rather dull, at 52@53c. Oats are in strong demand at 50@52c for white; 52@53c for mixed. Rye rules at 90@95c. Barley is nominal.

FLOUR—We quote as follows: St. Louis $7 50@8 00; choice brands of white winter wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter, old, $6 75@7 00; new do $6 00@6 50; rye flour $5 75@6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $3 50; oat meal $7 25@8 00 ₱ bbl. The wholesale prices of local millers are as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ₱ bbls; No. 1 red wheat $7 00; No. 2 red wheat $6 00; in sacks 30c off ₱ bbl.

HAY—We quote as follows: Prime timothy baled, $25 00@24 00 ₱ ton, on track or wharf; No. 2 do $20 00@22 00; inferior $18 00@19 00; Baled hay from states is quoted at $21 00@22 00 on the Allegheny Valley Railway was in moderate supply and ruled as follows: No. 1 timothy $25 00@26 00; No. 2 do $23 00@27 00; inferior to common $20 00@24 00.

MILL FEED—The market is rather dull. We quote bran at 90@95c ₱ cwt; shorts at 95@1 00 ₱ cwt; middlings at $1 00@1 05 ₱ cwt; chopped feed at $1 00@1 05 ₱ cwt; oil meal at $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

MALT—The market is unchanged. We quote Pittsburgh malt at $1 75@1 80; Western do $1 50@1 60.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—The market is steady. We quote at $3 25@3 75 ₱ bbl for choice; $1 00@1 50 for common.

APPLE BUTTER—Quotations are at 7½@8c ₱ gallon.

BUTTER—The market is well supplied, and prices are easy. We quote choice at 20@22c; medium 15@18c; poor to common grades have no sale.

BEANS—The market is very dull. Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 70@2 75; medium $2 40@2 50; fair to good $2 25@2 35.

BUCKWHEAT—We quote prime at 32@33c; dark 28@30c ₱ ₱.

BROOM CORN—We quote Hurl at 9@10c; green 7@8c; red 5@6c ₱ ₱.

CHEESE—The market is strong. We quote at 14@15c for Ohio factory; Western Reserve dairy 12½@13c; Switzer 17@18c.

CRAB APPLES—Are dull at $1 00 ₱ box.

EGGS—The supply is ample and prices are little easier. We quote at 17@18c ₱ dozen for strictly fresh.

GRAPES—The demand is good and steady; we quote at $1 00@5 00 ₱ stand, or 4@6c ₱ ₱.

HONEY—Clover 35c ₱ ₱; buckwheat 30c ₱ ₱.

PEACHES—There is an active trade. Quotations are as follows: Yellow at $2 00@2 25; prime $1 50@1 75; common 50c@$1 00.

PEARS—We quote at $1 00@1 50 ₱ box for domestic.

PLUMS—Are quoted at $1 00@1 50 ₱ box for domestic California red plums $7 50 ₱ stand.

POTATOES—The market is steady. We quote on track, 90@$1 00 ₱ bushel from store at $1 75@2 00 ₱ bbl for choice; $1 25@2 25 for common.

SAUSAGE—Trade very strong and full. We quote round lots at 8@10½c ₱ ₱ bush; in a jobbing way, at $3 25@3 30.

SWEET POTATOES—Jerseys are a trifle off and are ruling at $5 50@5 75 ₱ bbl; Baltimores $4 00@4 50.

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There is an active trade to-day with a fair jobbing demand. Sugars are firm and fully ½c higher on substantial grades. The market is not otherwise quotably changed. Prices are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ ₱.	Japan	35c@1 00
Fancy	24½c	Oolong	50c@1 00
Choice	23½c	Fancy	$1 00
Prime	22c	Sundries	25c@ 35c
Good	20 c	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Java	33 c	Strictly choice N O	85c
Roasted Coffees.		Good	75c
Rio, in papers	20 c	Prime	65c
Rio, in bulk	20c	Demerara	65@70c
Java	38 c	*Syrups.*	
Sugars.		Ex. white drips	75c
Standard A	11½c	White drips	70c
Standard B	11c	Lower grades	45@50c
Standard C	10½c	*Candies.*	
standard hards	11½c	Choice Carolina	20c
Franklin extra C	10½c	Patna	8@9c
American extra C	9½c	Rangoon	7½c
Cuba	9 c	*Raisins.*	
Porto Rico	9½c	Layers, ₱ box	$1 40
Teas.		Valentia, ₱ lb	13@16c
Young Hyson	50@$1 00	Currants	7½@ 8c
Gunpowder	50@$1 00	Prunes	13@16c
Imperial	50c@ 1 00		

The St. Louis *Globe* of a recent date says: "Our markets is now dependent upon the East for sugars, particularly raw, of course, and their movement gives tone to our entire operations. Consequently the advance of one affects the other, and we find a marked advance within a past few days in refined goods especially. We noted an advance of 5c (card of 4th inst.) on Saturday by the Belcher refinery, and have again to call attention to another advance of ½c by the same company, in subsequent card of 5th inst. We append present prices:"

Cut loaf, sugar	13 c
Crushed sugar	12 c
Granulated sugar	12½c
Powdered sugar	12½c
Fine powdered sugar	12½c
Coffee sugar, A	11½c
Coffee sugar, B	11¾c
Coffee sugar, extra C	11½c
Coffee sugar, C	11 c
Refined yellow sugar, XXX	10½c

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, September 8, 1874.

REMARKS—The weather to-day is extremely warm, and as we write, late in the afternoon, there are strong indications of rain, which would be acceptable to all.

THE BALL NOT FAIRLY IN MOTION.

As is usually the case on Tuesday, the market has not fairly opened. The few Eastern buyers on hand, being dusty and tired, will not go to work with a rush until to-morrow. At the meantime they will be largely reinforced so that for the coming three days there will be brisk times in the yards, and large sales of stock will be made both on local and Eastern account.

THE SITUATION.

The indications are that the run of stock will somewhat exceed that of last week, and prove to be of a betterquality. Still, however, there will be little change in prices. Prime stock will hold its own, and should there be any shrinkage in values, it will fall entirely upon medium and common stock.

WAILS FROM THE WEST.

The grasshopper and dry weather wails still come up from the West, and so do thin stock, unsuited for anything but grazing. And as farmers in this region seem to be pretty well supplied in that line, few find their way into the rural districts of Pittsburgh.

FREIGHT RATES.

The following are the rates at which live stock is transported by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from this point to New York:

Per New York, ₱ cwt	20c
To Philadelphia, ₱ cwt	20c
To Baltimore, ₱ cwt	25c

Rates of the Market.

CATTLE.

As remarked above, the market has not fairly opened, nor have prices been firmly established. There will be no trouble on the score of good stock, but on common grades there will be considerable "higgling" as to prices. The following figures will be found little wide of the mark:

Prime fat, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs steers	$5 75@7 20
Fair to good fat steers	5 25@5 40
Good medium steers	5 75@5 00
Common	3 50@4 50
Bulls	2 50@3 00

HOGS.

Philadelphias	$8 00@8 25
Yorkers	8 00@8 00
Grassers	5 50@5 00

SHEEP.

The run of sheep is heavy and the market thus far has ruled low, with the indications that it will so continue until the end of the week. We give the rates:

Extra, 90 to 100 lbs, fine wool	$5 25@5 50
Fine, 80 to 90 lbs, fine wool	5 00@5 20
Fair to good	4 00@4 50
Jersey sheep, ₱ head	2 25@3 00
Lambs, ₱ cwt	4 75@5 00

COWS AND CALVES.

Prime milch cows, with calves	$65 00@
Prime milch cows, without calves	50 00@
Common cows, with calves	35 00@40 00

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, September 8, 1874.

The market continues very dull, with little business of any description. Prices were not materially changed yesterday, being at about the same figures as at the close of last week, with a shade of a decline since the previous day, in the prices of refined for Philadelphia delivery.

CRUDE.

We quote spot oil on the cars at 90@92½c; United at wells 75@77½c. Sales as follows were reported from

PARKERS':

3,000 bbls United, at wells..... 77 c
3,000 bbls Unified, at wells..... 77½c

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

Special to the Commercial.

The market is dull and drooping. We quote crude, of all the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad station at 90c@$1 00 per bbl; at wells 83@85c.

REFINED.

The home refined market continues dull and depressed, we continue to quote nominally at 9½@9¾c f. o. b. cars at works.

New York—Refined 11¾c for prompt delivery.

Philadelphia—Spot 11½c; September 11¾c.

OIL BARRELS

are unchanged at $1 45 for city made; country do $1 35.

TITUSVILLE, September 8.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets were steady with but little doing. On the upper road the market was $1 10@1 12. At Parkers Landing, the market was 75@77½c at wells for United. The home refined market was 9½@9¾c in bulk; 9¾@9¾c in bbls; 12@12½c in bbls. Benzine 35c per bbl. Sales:

1,500 bbls, upper road, spot..... $1 10
500 bbls, upper road, 5 days..... 1 12½
3,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells..... 75
3,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells..... 77½

NEW YORK, September 8, closing 7.—Crude in bulk 7½c; a little lower; sales are 2,500 bbls at 4½c; refined 1,000 bbls do late on Saturday at 9c; refined quiet and barely steadily held; quoted 11@c for prompt delivery; cases 10¾@17c; naptha 10@10½c for city. For Philadelphia delivery the market is quiet at 11@, for refined for prompt delivery.

PHILADELPHIA, September 8.—The market was quiet; 8, W 11½@11¾c; crude 6½c; cases 10½c; sales none; future, September 11½c.

PARKERS, September 8.—The market is as before. United at wells 75@77½c; immediate shipment, 76@77½c.

TITUSVILLE, September 8.—The market is unchanged at $1 10@1 12½ with nothing doing yet.

TIMOTH, September 8.—The market is not opened, but is nominally at $1 08.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 8.—The market is dull; held at $1 05.

ROUSEVILLE, September 8.—The market is dull and unchanged.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, September 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; No. 1 white Michigan $1 14; amber $1 07½; No. 2 red $1 07½. Corn 2c higher, closing quiet; high mixed 70c; low mixed 70½c; no grade 70c. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No. 1, 42c; No. 2 cash, and seller September and October, 40c; Michigan 42c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 109¾.

NEW YORK, September 8, 1874.

MONEY.

Money 2¼@3 per cent. Prime discounts, short date, 5@6 per cent.

STERLING.

Sterling weak at 484½@485 for sixty days and 485¾@487 for sight.

GOLD.

opened at 109¾ and closed at 109¾, the only two prices of the day. Loans flat and 2 per cent. Clearings $17,000,000. Customs receipts $525,000. Treasury disbursements $192,000. Produce exports for the week $3,997,290.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds firm, closing as follows:

U. S. coupons, 1881	119¾	5-20s, 1867	117¾
5-20s, 1862	112¾	5-20s, 1868	117¾
5-20s, 1864	112¾	New 5s	111¾
5-20s, 1865	116¾	10-40s	110¾
5-20s, 1865, new	116¾	Currency 6s	111¾

STATE BONDS.

State bonds quiet, closing as follows:

Missouri 6s	93¾	Virginia, old	38
Tennessee, old	77	N. Carolina, old	29½
Tennessee, new	58	N. Carolina, new	19
Virginia, new	38		

THE STOCK MARKET.

Stocks were irregular and generally weaker throughout the day, owing to the absence of cable advices of loan negotiations, which were anticipated to-day. Closing prices 1@2 per cent. below the opening and at nearly the lowest point of the day. Among the sales were: 36,000 shares of Western Union; 25,000 Pacific Mail; 10,000 New York Central; 18,000 Lake Shore; 27,000 Union Pacific; 6,000 Rock Island, and 16,000 Wabash. The following were the closing quotations:

Canton	58	Do preferred	52½
W. U. Telegraph	78¾	Toledo & A. A	31½
Quicksilver	31	Do preferred	65
Adams Express	106¾	Fort Wayne	96
Wells-Fargo	77	Terre Haute	30
American Ex	60¾	Do preferred	54
United States Ex	67	Chicago & Alton	98½
Pacific Mail	40¾	Do preferred	101¾
N. Y. Central	103½	Ohio & Mississippi	30½
Erie	34⅞	Illinois Central	90
Do preferred	51	Burlington & Q	103¾
Harlem	125	Lake Shore	78¾
Do preferred	125	Panama	85
Michigan Central	75¼	Illinois Central	90
P. Ft. W. & Chi	37	Union Pac stock	30⅜
Northwestern	37¾	Central Pacific bds	90¾
Do preferred	56	Union Pacific bds	85¾
Rock Island	109¾	Hartford & Erie	10
N. J. Central	104¾	Delaware & Lac	108¾
St. Paul	34¾	Bankers' bills	4@5¾
Do preferred	81		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, September 8, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—demand fair; prices advanced but unsettled: No. 1 spring at 90@91 00¾; No. 2 95¾c spot; 94¾c seller September; No. 3, 90¼@91¼c; rejected 84c. Corn—demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 mixed 74¾c cash; 75c seller September; 53½c seller October; rejected 73¾@74c. Oats—demand fair and prices advanced; 46c cash; 47½c seller September; 49c seller October. Barley—No. 2 fall 95c. Rye steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1, 76½@77c. Hay, hops, molasses and rice dull and unchanged. Coffee dull at 19½@20c. Sugar steady at 10½@10¾c. Petroleum dull and nominal; crude 6½c; refined 13c. Turpentine dull at 40c. Whisky steady at 1840. Pork heavy at $22 00@23 00. Beef unchanged. Cutmeats quiet: Middles quiet at 10½@10¾c. Lard dull and heavy; prime steam 10½c. Lard refined nominal at 11c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, September 8.—Cattle—Receipts today 1,581 head, making a total supply for the week thus far of 7,365 head, or 464 cars, against 385 cars for the same time last week. Market rather slow at last week's rate for all grades save for handy shippers, which were in good demand at a shade stronger prices. The quality of stock was fair average for good, medium and common. The number of local buyers and country buyers was good. About 1,400 head were disposed of. Sales of Texan steers, ranging 931@1,035 lbs, at $3 65@4 60; 150 Michigan steers, 950@1,274 lbs, at 3 90@4 25; 200 Indiana steers, 1,000@1,200 lbs, at $4 25@4 25; 500 Ohio steers, 900@1,514 lbs, at $3 75@4 10; Illinois steers, 1,328@1,331 lbs, at 4 00@4 30; 80 Missouri steers, 1,043 lbs, at $4 00; Heifer steers, 794 lbs, at $3 50; 16 State steers, 1,322 lbs, at $3.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 1,200 head making a total supply for the week thus far of 12,800 head, against 17,100 head for the same time last week. Market heavy and slow feeling against selling; not sufficient sales to establish quotations.

Hogs—Receipts to-day 100 head, making a supply for the week thus far of 9,300 head, against 10,400 for the same time last week. Market fairly active at a slight decline from last week's rates; but few good hogs offering; majority of receipts were scalawag Michigan stock; Yorkers $5 75@6 20; heavy hogs $5 75@7 50.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, September 8.—Cattle—Receipts 2,700 head. Market fairly active for all grades, with a light supply of good to choice; Texan cows and steers 50@75c lower; native butchers' stock $2 50@4 00; stockers $2 25@3 75; common to choice shipping steers $4 50@6 00. Shipments 1,100 head.

Hogs—Receipts 6,000 head. Market active and prices firm under continued light receipts; selling at $5 25@5 40 common to prime; medium corn fed $5 65@5 90; good to choice $7 00@7 80. Shipments 2,300 head.

Sheep—Receipts 600 head. Market steady at $2 25@4 50 for poor to choice.

Watertown Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., September 8.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 1,767 head; quiet but fair trade in Northern cattle and the market was firm for good stock, ordinary grades being less active; sales of choice at 6½@7c; fair to good 10 37½; first quality $2 25@10 00; second do $7 50@9 00; third do $6 50@7 00.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 7,381 head. There was quite a little excitement in the early trade this morning, owing to the light supply; the rise in prices was 1½c per lb; sales of sheep in lots at $2 50@4 00 each; extra $4 50@5 00; spring lambs $6 00@7 75.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, September 8.—Cotton dull; white 97¾c@1 00. Oats firmer at 62@65c. Bran scarce and higher at $1 25. Hay firm; choice $27 00. Hay still unchanged. Corn meal scarce and in good demand 10@c. Bacon active and higher at 11, @12½c; Sweitzer 17@18c.

CRAB APPLES—Are dull at $1 00 ₱ box.

EGGS—The supply is ample and prices are little easier. We quote at 17@18c ₱ dozen for strictly fresh.

GRAPES—The demand is good and steady; we quote at $1 00@5 00 ₱ stand, or 4@6c ₱ ₱.

HONEY—Clover 35c ₱ ₱; buckwheat 30c ₱ ₱.

PEACHES—There is an active trade. Quotations are as follows: Yellow at $2 00@2 25; prime $1 50@1 75; common 50c@$1 00.

PEARS—We quote at $1 00@1 50 ₱ box for domestic.

PLUMS—Are quoted at $1 00@1 50 ₱ box for domestic California red plums $7 50 ₱ stand.

POTATOES—The market is steady. We quote on track, 90@$1 00 ₱ bushel from store at $1 75@2 00 ₱ bbl for choice; $1 25@2 25 for common.

SAUSAGE—Trade very strong and full. We quote round lots at 8@10½c ₱ ₱ bush; in a jobbing way, at $3 25@3 30.

SWEET POTATOES—Jerseys are a trifle off and are ruling at $5 50@5 75 ₱ bbl; Baltimores $4 00@4 50.

GROCERIES.

There is an active trade to-day with a fair jobbing demand. Sugars are firm and fully ½c higher on substantial grades. The market is not otherwise quotably changed. Prices are as follows:

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Roasted Coffees.		Good	75c
Rio, in papers	20 c	Prime	65c
Rio, in bulk	20c	Demerara	65@70c
Java	38 c	*Syrups.*	
Sugars.		Ex. white drips	75c
Standard A	11½c	White drips	70c
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standard hards	11½c	Choice Carolina	20c
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Prime fat, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs steers	$5 75@7 20
Fair to good fat steers	5 25@5 40
Good medium steers	5 75@5 00
Common	3 50@4 50
Bulls	2 50@3 00

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Yorkers	8 00@8 00
Grassers	5 50@5 00

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The run of sheep is heavy and the market thus far has ruled low, with the indications that it will so continue until the end of the week. We give the rates:

Extra, 90 to 100 lbs, fine wool	$5 25@5 50
Fine, 80 to 90 lbs, fine wool	5 00@5 20
Fair to good	4 00@4 50
Jersey sheep, ₱ head	2 25@3 00
Lambs, ₱ cwt	4 75@5 00

COWS AND CALVES.

Prime milch cows, with calves	$65 00@
Prime milch cows, without calves	50 00@
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CRUDE.

We quote spot oil on the cars at 90@92½c; United at wells 75@77½c. Sales as follows were reported from

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1,500 bbls, upper road, spot..... $1 10
500 bbls, upper road, 5 days..... 1 12½
3,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells..... 75
3,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells..... 77½

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PARKERS, September 8.—The market is as before. United at wells 75@77½c; immediate shipment, 76@77½c.

TITUSVILLE, September 8.—The market is unchan

CITY MATTERS.

Obituary.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Tyson, mother of Street Commissioner Tyson, of Allegheny, and one of the oldest residents of that city, died at her home on Adam's street, in the seventy-fifth year of her age. She was widely known and greatly esteemed.

An Equity Case.

Cyrus W. Saladee, patentee of various improvements in the manufacture of carriages, filed a bill in equity, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, for an injunction to restrain Messrs. Grier & Thompson from infringing upon several of his patents. The case will be argued hereafter.

A Prize Fight.

A prize fight is reported to have taken place on Monday evening, in Oakland, between Doony Harris and John O'Brien. The trouble was "all about a girl," and the fight is said to have been a bitter one. The parties went to work in regular P. R. style, each having a bottle holder, who performed well. There were forty-five rounds, and the battle lasted one hour and a quarter. It was declared a "draw."

Double Fatality.

On Monday two workmen met a horrible death at Penn station. They had dug a pit beside an old vault and had tapped the partition so that the contents of the old pit were running into the new. A wheelbarrow fell into the new excavation and one of the men went down after it. He was immediately overcome by the poisonous gases, and fell. The other went down to rescue the first, and was himself overcome. A third laborer descended and succeeded in bringing up the other two, but both were quite dead.

Reported Suspension of a Dry Goods House.

We are informed that the well known dry goods firm of A. W. Erwin & Co., of Allegheny City, have been compelled to suspend temporarily. The liabilities of the firm are $55,000, while the assets are $70,000, with individual assets of $30,000. The firm will pay for the extension, and no doubt their creditors will promptly grant the request. Messrs. Erwin & Co. are among our most reliable and enterprising business men, and we hope will pull through this difficulty.

A Valuable Invention.

There is now on trial at the Seventh avenue Fire Engine house a valuable invention in the shape of a heating apparatus. It is attached to the boiler of the engine, and is intended to keep the water at any desired temperature at all times. The attachment is such that there is no trouble in connecting and disconnecting it. By use of the heater the water is always be kept hot, and steam can be made ready before the engine reaches the scene of the fire. The apparatus consists of a small boiler and furnace which are located in the cellar, and the warm water is from thence forced into the boiler of the engine.

Citizen Assaulted.

On Monday night Dr. A. H. Gross was driving along Penn avenue, near East Liberty, when he was met by a man who inquired if that was the road to Pittsburgh. The doctor partially stopped his horse to answer, when the man caught hold of the horse's bridle. A sharpened cane the while caused the horse to spring forward, and the fellow was thrown to one side. Immediately a stone was hurled at the doctor, but it struck the buggy top and did no harm. The affair was reported to the police, and immediate search was made. Two men were discovered, one of whom answered closely to the man wanted. The officers gave chase to the man, but he eluded them at Friendship Grove.

An Ipvestigation Suspended.

Common Council in their action on the water works muddle on Monday certainly made themselves felt "from center to circumference" about City Hall. The Water-Lowry Investigating Committee met last evening to continue the business of "probing to the bottom" foundation stone of the pumping works, but suddenly came to a halt. When Chairman Negley took his seat Mechanical Engineer Lowry politely asked that he be relieved from the business for the time so that he might further consider the charges in his bill, which he had preferred against the contractors. Negley could not follow a portion of the evidence of the engineer, and a definite reply was given to the request. He desired a postponement by the committee for the present.

After consultation, on motion the Committee adjourned until Tuesday evening next.

A Crystal Wedding.

Mr. Wm. F. Gardner, Secretary of the People's Insurance Company, and his wife, Mrs. Maggie Hastings Gardner, celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of their nuptials at their residence, Edgewood station, Thirty-seventh ward, on Monday evening. There was a large attendance of relatives, friends and neighbors, who had assembled to do honor to the occasion. The presents, which were all of the crystal style, were numerous and elegant. The parents of both the bride and groom were present, and surrounded as they were by their children and grand-children, and occupying the post of honor on such an auspicious occasion, were exceedingly happy. The company, after exchanging congratulations and spending an hour or two in social intercourse, were refreshed by a sumptuous repast. After supper there was dancing, vocal and instrumental music, and "a good time generally" until the "wee short hour," when the "train time" was called, and the happy assemblage reluctantly dispersed.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

H. K. Berlin, bankrupt. Benjamin Taylor a creditor, filed a petition for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens.

Carrier & Ranin, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. John Heath filed a petition for an injunction, and on motion of his solicitor, a hearing was ordered for twelfth proximo, in the matter of restraining Alexander Smith and the First National Bank of Clarion, from the performance of certain things complained.

Owens & Shannon, bankrupts, Allegheny county. Petition of James L. Graham, expensation as solicitor for petitioning creditors was referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

T. S. Woodruff, assignee of R. Welsenburg, bankrupt, vs. Mellon, Warren & Co. The rule to show cause why the appointment of S. E. Woodruff as master to take testimony, was made absolute and A. M. Brown appointed in his stead.

James McGovern vs. steam tug "Tom Rees," in admiralty. The Commissioner's report as modified by the supplemental report, was presented and confirmed by the Court.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

Jury trials were resumed in this Court yesterday.

Charles William Van Essen vs. Hack & Schwebel. Feigned issue to try the ownership of goods levied on by the Sheriff. Verdict for plaintiff.

Wm. H. Brown vs. John P. Smith and Isaac Heilbauer, owners of the Packet. Action to recover damages for the loss of a coal barge and twenty-five thousand bushels of coal. This case was tried once before, and the jury failed to agree. On trial before Judge Ewing.

John W. Black and Jas. Black, trading as Black & Brother, vs. Robert Black's executors. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $20 74.

M. A. Woodward, assignee of S. R. McClean vs. James Schoonmaker, doing business as J. Schoonmaker & Son. Action to recover on promisory notes. Verdict for plaintiff, $8,706 72.

Michael T. Murray vs. Wm. Haskins. The plaintiff in this case is a boy, and the suit was brought by his mother to recover damages for the loss of an eye. The defendant, it was alleged, maliciously or recklessly struck the defendant, with a skinny stick, in September, 1872, and knocked out his left eye. The jury found a verdict for plaintiff for $1,250.

Conrad Kohler, a juror sworn in the case of Brown vs. Smith, having failed to answer after a recess of fifteen minutes allowed by the Court, was fined ten dollars.

TRIAL LIST FOR TODAY.

Pfeifer vs. Rocher et al.; Dunker vs. Sinclair Phillips vs. Dickey & Son; Bertis & Co. vs. Williams et al.; Boyle, Jones, vs. Hunsicker; Marshall Bros. & Co. vs. Robinouse; Maloney & Lanahan vs. Allegheny Valley Railroad Company; Bushnell, for ass'n, vs. Union Refining and Storing Company; Riker vs. Allegheny Valley Railroad Company; Williams vs. Rigley et al.; Gabler vs. Berry et. al.; Gabler vs. Boyd et al.; Reagan vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company (three cases).

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

George Wittmer was tried for assault and battery on Morris Kraus. The jury acquitted and ordered the prosecutor to pay the costs.

In the case of Annie Ryan, charged with assault and battery on oath of Joseph Bowne, *et ux, pros*, was allowed on payment of costs.

Wm. H. McClelland was next arraigned on a charge of mayhem, preferred by Alderman Black. These parties had a suit before Alderman McMasters, and after the hearing of the case, on the 4th of April last, they had a row, and ended it by fighting in the office. Black called McClelland some name, and the latter punched his umbrella in his face, striking him in the eye and putting it out. The defense claimed that the charge of mayhem could not be maintained, as the wound inflicted was accidental. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of assault and battery.

Nicholas Bigler was found guilty of the larceny of a silver watch, valued at twenty dollars, from John Kein.

Michael Hunt was found guilty of entering the residence of Jacob Hunt, with intent to commit a felony.

Charles Rodgers, charged with assault and battery on Annie Moore, was acquitted, and the costs divided equally.

Jacob Garr was tried for aggravated assault and battery on his step-son, Joseph Pepperly. The defendant was acquitted and the costs divided.

John S. Edgar (not the gentleman of that name living in the Ninth ward, Allegheny) is on trial on a charge of assault and battery.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

Commonwealth vs.

James Lazerra et al.	James McClarren,
Simon Roll et al.,	John Cornan,
F. Fisher,	Mary Mahlin,
S. C. Boyd,	Barney Clancy,
Wilson Stewart,	James Devine,
John Cullen,	John F. Herman, (3)
Michael Dunn et al.,	John Denney et al.,
Geo. W. Jackson,	John Fritz,
Edward Aeklen,	George Lynch et al.,
John Eckerman,	John Mitchell,
John McGinnis,	Pat. Devine,
Thomas McMullen,	Thomas Hogan,
Fred. Setekle.	Wm. Mickie.

MEETING OF NAIL MANUFACTURERS.

Adoption of a Schedule of Prices.

Yesterday morning the Western Nail Manufacturers' Association held a meeting in their rooms, in the third story of the Safe Deposit building. For some months it has been understood that it was the intention of the nail manufacturers to advance the price of nails as soon as some concert of action could be had among the manufacturers, as it was plainly evident to all that the prices were insufficient to compensate the manufacturer for the labor and investment.

The Western Nail Manufacturers' Association consists of all the manufacturers through out the West, and the meeting of yesterday was called that the question of the proposed advance might be freely discussed and an exchange of ideas had on the subject. There was a large attendance, and it is said that upwards of fifty nail manufacturing establishments were represented personally from both near and far, while others were represented by letter and by telegraph, all in favor of an advance in the rates.

There was one thing in which the meeting was unanimous, and that was an advance in rates, and the parties agreed to establish the net sixty days, or two per cent. discount for cash, if paid within ten days.

There was some question as though the present advance was not quite large enough, and we sincerely hope that the manufacturers may be able to establish these rates, as they, along with many other manufacturing establishments, have been pretty severely tasked since the panic, and inasmuch as the present advance is almost at the first cost of manufacture, no further discount or abatement in price will be allowed.

The meeting adjourned without transacting any further business.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Meeting of the Central Board of Education—Deaf and Dumb Children—The Finances—Evening and Mechanical Schools—Uniform Text Books.

A regular meeting of the Central Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon. Members present: Messrs. Arthurs, Aughenbaugh, Caldwell, Case, Craig, Devore, Estep, Evans, Fleming, Harper, Hennup, Kehew, Kimmel, Lewis, Miller, Pitcairn, Rankin, Shaw, Strain, Turney, Vaughan, Wilkinson, and Nobbs, President.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

THE TAX QUESTION.

The Secretary read a communication from Mr. C. Rott relative to overpayment of school taxes, from the fact that subsequent to payment a reduction of valuation had been made by the County Commissioners. Other communications of a similar character were presented and a motion was made in order to refer to the Finance Committee with power to act.

Mr. Craig thought there was too much responsibility on the part of the board itself ought to act upon the matter. He doubted the power of the Commissioners to reduce the valuation after duplicate was made out.

Mr. Pitcairn thought that by holding the over pay would be doing injustice to prompt taxpayers, while those slow in payment would get off with the reduction.

Mr. Craig, in answer, said that the books had not been changed, and if the Commissioners had acted without authority in the matter the amount originally levied would be collected.

Mr. Kelsey, Secretary, reported that the Commissioners had not had time to change the books before it was necessary to place them in the hands of the City Treasurer.

The motion to refer was adopted.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

Rev. J. G. Brown, by leave, made a statement looking to the leasing or giving of the Miller street school building for the use of the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Improvement of the Deaf and Dumb. Owing to difficulties, the association are unable to proceed with the buildings proposed, and he thought the Penn, Hill in their power, might allow the use of the building. He suggested that a committee be appointed to consult and consider the matter.

On motion the subject was referred to the Miller Street School Committee.

The Secretary reported that since last meeting warrants had been drawn amounting in all to $41,750.

Mr. Harper reported that 190 new pupils had attended the High School at the opening session.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. Rankin, from the Finance Committee, presented the following:

YOUR Committee on Finance beg leave to present the following report:

Cash received from City Treasurer since July 1,	$205,120 01
Warrants and note paid,	36,723 10
Balance on hand September 8, 1874,	$168,396 91
Amount due from Tenth ward Bank, late depository,	12,925 91
Total,	$211,322 83

Mr. Lewis inquired whether a settlement with the Tenth Ward Bank had yet been made.

Mr. Rankin stated that a detailed statement had not been received from the bank, and the amount given above was the reported balance.

After some discussion on motion, the Secretary was instructed to draw a warrant on the bank for $12,925 91, and the Committee proceed the to business or final settlement with the bank.

Mr. Pitcairn, from the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, made a formal report as to applications for additional teachers. Accepted.

Mr. Craig, from the Committee on Music, reported the schedule for the ensuing year as already published.

After some discussion the schedule was approved.

THE EVENING AND MECHANICAL SCHOOLS.

Mr. Arthurs offered the following:

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Laid over for the present.

A member of Committees reported bills properly certified to which were ordered to be paid.

The resolutions presented by Mr. Arthurs, with reference to night schools &c., were then taken up.

On motion it was decided to consider the resolutions separately, and the first two were adopted without debate.

After considerable discussion the third resolution was adopted with the amendment that one of the additional schools be located in the East End instead of in Lawrenceville.

UNIFORM TEXT BOOKS.

Mr. Craig offered the following:

Resolved, That the Superintendent be and is hereby instructed to report to the Secretary of this Board any and all schools using a text book not adopted by this Board, and that the Secretary be instructed to draw no warrants in favor of the Principals of such schools as may be reported as using books not adopted, and report all cases to this Board.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Rankin, from the Finance Committee, reported that the balance due from Mr. Cochran, late City Treasurer, had been reduced to $650 94. The report was accepted.

Mr. Harper offered a resolution declaring it the sense of the Board that any member removing from the district which he represented shall forfeit his seat.

It being shown that the law covered the point fully making the resolution unnecessary, it was laid on the table.

The certificate of Richard Perry, member elect from Monongahela district, vice Mr. Jope, removed from the district, was then accepted and the gentleman declared a member.

The chair appointed Messrs. Turney, Caldwell and Vaughan to audit the bills and the accounts of the Board for the past fiscal year.

The following High School Visiting Committee was then appointed: Messrs. Wilkinson, Vaughan, Turney and Strain. The committee will meet at the High School on Monday next.

Mr. Craig reported that Mr. Joseph Knox had recently brought from Bermuda a valuable collection of mineral and vegetable specimens, and had presented them to the High School.

On motion a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Knox.

Adjourned.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

A COMPANY of the National Guards was parading last evening headed by a drum corps.

MAJ. SAM. HEPLICK is to organize a new drum corps to be attached to the Duquesne Greys.

JACOB GYSATH, charged with burglary on oath of Mr. Truber, was committed to jail yesterday by Alderman Masters.

CHARLES HUNTER was committed to jail yesterday, from Lima, to answer a charge of entering a building with felonious intent.

JOSEPH LAUTZ was yesterday committed to jail from Sharpsburg for malicious mischief. James McMillian is the prosecutor.

FRANK ADAMS is charged before Alderman McMasters with the embezzlement of $200, on oath of Gabriel Eyrolles. Warrant issued.

YESTERDAY morning eight dozen handkerchiefs, stolen the previous day from the store of John Reyer, 191 Liberty street, were recovered.

IT is said that a meeting of oil refiners will be held in New York, today, at which delegates from this city and Cleveland will be in attendance.

A very little fire occurred yesterday afternoon on the premises of Mrs. Fisher, corner of Walnut street and Beaver avenue Allegheny. Loss about ten dollars.

MR. A. C. STRIGHT, late of Allegheny City, begeaths his property to his mother, Elizabeth Sirtight, and appoints her sole executrix. The will was probated yesterday.

THE little boy whom we mentioned yesterday as having been kicked by a rolling log, was a son of Mr. Samuel Andregg, of Allegheny. The funeral took place yesterday.

W. P. MURPHY and John Williams, young men, are charged before Alderman Barker with disorderly conduct in disturbing church service on the South Side on Sunday last.

THE following additional returns for August have been received by the County Controller: Prothonotary Kennedy, $9,072 15; Recorder Richardson, $1,361 36; Coroner McCallin, $23 50.

OSCAR moore, after the matin meal, on our down-town walk to store and office, we see "The whining school-boy, with his satchel and shining morning face, creeping like snail Unwillingly toward school."

ALEXANDER MCCOY, for alleged mayhem on oath of John Brown, was committed to jail yesterday by Alderman McMasters in $1,000 to answer at court. It is alleged that the defendant bit off a piece of the nose of the prosecutor.

IT is stated that the oil refiners of this city have signed an agreement to advance prices of *not, pros*, was allowed on payment of costs.

Wm. H. McClelland was next arraigned on a charge of mayhem, preferred by Alderman Black. These parties had a suit before Alderman McMasters, and after the hearing of the case, on the 4th of April last, they had a row, and ended it by fighting in the office. Black called McClelland some name, and the latter punched his umbrella in his face, striking him in the eye and putting it out. The defense claimed that the charge of mayhem could not be maintained, as the wound inflicted was accidental. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of assault and battery.

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James Lazerra et al.,	James McClarren,
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Thomas McMullen,	Thomas Hogan,
Fred. Setekle.	Wm. Mickie.

METHODISM.

Proceedings of the Non-Episcopal Conference at Connellsville, Pa.—List of Appointments.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., September 5, 1874.

MORNING SESSION.

Religious exercises were conducted by Rev. C. G. Westfall. Rev. W. C. Roberts, a member of the Conference, asked a transfer to the Ohio Conference, and it was granted. A number of young men were received into the ministry. Quite a spirited discussion was had on the report of Home extension. The collections have fallen off, and the Treasurer is in arrears. The order of the day was postponed from 10 A. M. to 1½ P. M. Rev J. B. Lucas made an interesting report on missions, which was adopted. Rev. J. Holland closed with prayer.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Religious services were conducted by Rev. A. D. Brown. The order of the day, viz: the election of delegates to the General Conference, came up, which resulted in the election of the following persons: Revs. J. Scott, G. G. Westfall, J. L. Simpson, T. H. Calhoun, H. Palmer, Alex. Clark and John Cowl. Laymen—J. J. Gillespie, C. Hogue, William Miller, Governor Pierpont, J. B. Clancy, H. T. Reeves and S. F. Scott.

MORNING SESSION—MONDAY.

Religious services were conducted by Rev. W. T. Wilson, and a half hour was spent in devotional exercises.

The various committees were called over, and several reports were made, among others Committee on Home Extension, which was referred during the past year, of no membership. After a number of resolutions had been offered, Conference closed with prayer by Rev. W. H. Phipps.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After religious services the Aid Society held its meeting. The Conference has a large amount to sustain the worn out ministers. This fund was left by Rev. Charles Avery, a worthy member of the Methodist Protestant church, but the executors are unable to proceed with the buildings proposed, and he thought the Penn, Hill in their power, might allow the use of the building. It was suggested that a committee be appointed to consult and consider the matter.

On motion the subject was referred to the Miller Street School Committee.

The Secretary reported that since last meeting warrants had been drawn amounting in all to $41,750.

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Adjourned.

A BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVING.

The New Steamship "City of Peking."

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company deserve the thanks, as they have earned the gratitude of the American nation, for that splendid specimen of marine architecture, the steamship "City of Peking," so soon to be followed by her equally magnificent companion, the "City of Tokio." As both these vessels are now fast in commons, these ships are the largest passenger steamers that have ever carried the American flag—and the largest vessels afloat in the world, save only the "Great Eastern." Their dimensions are as follows: Length over all, long, forty-eight feet wide and thirty-eight feet deep, with a carrying capacity of 5,500 tons. On the recent trial trip of the "City of Peking," from New York to Newport and return, the average speed was 17½ knots, which exceed the anticipations of the builders have been more than realized—over fifteen knots an hour having been made on the return trip, fifty knots having been run without slowing up to its full capacity. From this it can safely be inferred that the sailing time between California and China has been reduced, from three to five days—a result which is of great importance to the public, to overestimate. The massive machinery, the elegant interior workmanship, and the elaborate and tasteful decorations of these vessels certainly unsurpassed by that of any other ocean steamer—have already been described in detail; but the engraving we have published fail to present the vessel as she is.

As these compassionate ships are to represent the enterprize and the commercial capabilities of the nation, their advent upon the ocean marks a new era in the history of our mercantile marine. The success of these vessels, while a subject of national congratulation, especially gratifying to Pennsylvanians, as the hulls are of good Pennsylvania iron, constructed mainly by Pennsylvania skilled workmen, on the banks of the Delaware. It may be stated, in this connection, that the building of vessels of such size of equal magnitude, and containing the same kind of machinery, could be built as cheaply on the Clyde. An event, therefore, which foreshadows not only the restoration of American shipbuilding, but the supremacy of American shipbuilding skill in the construction of ocean steamers and swift passenger steamers, should receive that attention at the hands of the American people and government which its importance demands. That such an event should form a subject for the artist, is fitting and appropriate, and It is with pleasure that we acknowledge the receipt of a beautiful steel engraving of the "Pacific Pioneers," from the well known house of Messrs. Homer Lee & Co., 62 Liberty street, New York. This is the first large and elaborate plate engraving of a steamshipever produced in this country or in England—and in this, as in this productions of the Messrs. Lowitzes, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have taken the lead. The engraving may be pronounced superior as a work of art, is sixteen by twenty-six and one quarter inches within the lines—and is surrounded by thirty-six inches. It represents the monster steamer leaving sunny Hooke, under the flag of the American Union, the Chinese ensign, the Pacific Mail Company's colors, and the flag bearing the vessel's name. The extreme right is Sandy Hook lighthouse: a little to the left of that the yacht "Magic" with the owners on board, and next is the pilot boat "Enchantress," while on the extreme left may be seen the ocean steamer on its way to the port, and a sail-boat in the distance. The picture is full of life, and is a fitting illustration of the grand subject which it is designed to commemorate. It reflects great credit upon the artists, Messrs. Homer Lee & Co., as well as upon the taste and liberality of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, so ably represented by the President, Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall, and their Managing Director, Mr. Rufus Hatch.

The engraving has been neatly framed and hung up in the COMMERCIAL counting room, where it can be seen by those who have a taste for the beautiful.

Allegheny Finance Committee.

A meeting of the Allegheny Finance Committee was held last evening.

The Controller was instructed to notify the bondsmen of delinquent tax collectors that taxes must be settled by the first of October or the matter would be placed in the hands of the Solicitor to be straightened up.

On motion the Solicitor of the corporation was addressed to Councils instructing the City Solicitor to examine the Wallace bill in Equity to determine whether the city had power to borrow money.

Mr. McBrier moved that the treasurer be authorized to borrow $20,000, to be placed to the credit of the contingent fund, the motion to be specified to pay certain claims for extension of the improvement of the avenue, which was referred to the committee, was considered.

The committee will report that they have no jurisdiction in the matter, as it is regulated by act of Assembly.

In answer to the street Committee's resolution for a transfer of $2,000 from the contingent fund to the street fund, the Committee report that the contingent fund is exhausted.

An old claim of Bernard Gray's for $81 60, for grading done at the head of Gallagher street, within the limits of Penn City, etc., Penn township, was next considered. The matter was referred to the City Engineer to find out by what authority the work was ordered.

The Controller's report, already published, was received and indorsed.

The same official reported the interest on daily balances in the city depositories to be will 23 for the month of August.

The Controller also reported that he had disposed of the transfer of the $10,000 property gold bearing bonds ($5,000) authorized by Councils, and had realized thereon $9,229 75.

Bills to the amount of about $250 were approved.

The Committee adjourned.

Accident to a Boy.

About half-past seven o'clock last evening a runaway accident took place in Allegheny, resulting in severe injuries to a boy named Roberts. He was the only occupant of a wagon left standing on Anderson street, near Lacock street. The mule attached to the vehicle ran away, and near the railroad crossing collided with a block of marble. The boy was thrown out and, as stated, severely injured.

THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

He Continues Suspended—Explanation from Captain Braun.

Our readers are familiar with the charges presented in writing, some two weeks since, by Captain Braun against Chief of Police John Irwin, and in which Acting Mayor McMasters, in the absence of the Mayor, suspended the officer from duty. Since the return of the Mayor, we have also informed our readers, that he sustained his deputy in his action, and still later, that "everything was arranged," the charges having been withdrawn, and that the Chief was to go on duty at once.

At a meeting of the Police Committee held on Saturday evening last, called for special business, Captain Braun made a statement of the cause for his action in withdrawing that charges, but at his special request we withheld the publication of it. Up to this time the Chief not having returned to duty, we deem it proper to give the explanation of Mr. Braun, to inform the public how the matter stands. Mr. Braun's explanation was in these words: "I feel it my duty to make an explanation regarding my action in withdrawing the charges against the Chief of Police. By invitation I met the Chief at the Mayor's house, and after a full discussion of the charges I found by explanation from the Mayor that neither the public nor myself could gain any thing by pushing them, and consented to withdraw them. At the interview it was particularly understood from Mr. Irwin that the Chief was to refrain from attending to his business, and, if, within eight days he did not do so, he was to be in danger of being suspended."

Mr. Milligan, a member of the Police Committee, asked when this interview took place, to which Mr. Braun replied on Wednesday last, (one week since).

Mr. Milligan—Well, has the Chief been attending to his duties?

Mr. Braun—That is none of my business. This closes the talk on the Chief and the Committee adjourned.

The Chief still remains off duty and we are informed that he is to remain so, as the following official notice that he is reinstated. Meantime there is no head to the police force, but we are told that the force is in excellent trim, many months past they get along as well without any.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Placed on Record Yesterday.

The following deeds have been filed for record with County Recorder Richardson since our last report:

Allegheny Fifth ward school district to Wm. H. Wilson, June 13, 1873; lot on corner of Fayette and Sandusky streets, Allegheny ... $2,000
E. P. Jones to Amos Lewis, July 10, 1874; lot on Center street, Eighth ward, Allegheny ... $2,500
Thos. Shelds to Wm. B. Cooper, September 8, 1872; lot in Greenock village, Elizabeth township, excepting the Kind manner in which they have entertained the Conference; also a vote of thanks to the Connellsville Railroad and Rev. J. B. Lucas for favors to members of Conference.

The Committee on Pastoral Relations made their report which was adopted on first reading.

The place of holding the next conference was fixed at Wellsburg, West Va.; time, first Wednesday of September.

Conference adjourned with prayer by Dr. Laishley.

APPOINTMENTS.

President, J. H. Hull.
First Church, Pittsburgh, J. J. Murray.
Second Church, Pittsburgh, unsupplied.
Third Church, Pittsburgh, J. H. Hull.
Fourth Church, Pittsburgh, unsupplied.
Fifth Church, Pittsburgh, T. H. Sollier.
First Church, Allegheny, J. L. Simpson.
Second Church, Allegheny, Jenny Silver.
First Church, South side, W. Wallace.
Grace Church, Cincinnati, John Scott.
Central Church, Cincinnati, B. H. Cowl.
First Church, Bellevue, A. D. Brown.
Beaver Falls circuit, to be supplied.
East Liverpool station, E. A. Brindley.
Evergreen circuit, to be supplied by preachers members.
Bakerstown station, E. Mathers.
New Brighton station, D. Jones.
Connellsville station, J. Laishley.
Trumbull circuit, H. Palmer.
Youngstown station, E. C. Moulton.
Manchester circuit, J. B. Lucas.
Elizabeth circuit, J. Hodgkinson.
Councilville circuit, to be supplied.
Ohio circuit, W. T. Wilson.
Wellsburg station, C. K. Stillwagon.
Bethel circuit, to be supplied by Rev. Mr. Cornwell.
Washington station, unsupplied.
Fairview circuit, M. Lee.
Uniontown and Monroe, H. Lucas.
Amity station, J. F. Dyer.
Waynesburg circuit, G. G. Conway.
Monongahela circuit, P. Gregory.
Morgantown circuit, M. B. Taylor.
Fairmont station, C. A. Sipe.
Webster circuit, to be supplied.
Independence circuit, C. C. Conway.
Harrisville circuit, D. H. Davis.
Palatine circuit, J. Hall.
Lewis circuit, W. West.
Hunterville circuit, unsupplied.
Susquehanna circuit, C. P. Goodrich.
Cherry Tree circuit, S. F. Crowther.
Clearfield circuit, J. Herbert, by appointment of the President.
Cassville circuit, D. H. Myers.
Stahlstown circuit, J. Long.
Pittston station, G. B. Judson.
Brookville circuit, J. H. Smith.
Philippsburg circuit, J. E. Kahle.
Hollidaysburg circuit, J. M. Mason.
A Cowl supplying Bellevue station.
W. G. Roberts transferred to Ohio Conference.
Editor *Methodist Recorder*, Alexander Clark.
Book Agent, James Robinson.
A. B. McElroy transferred to Michigan Conference.
I. W. McKeever transferred to Michigan Conference.
W. H. Phipps, City Missionary.
W. J. Sheehan, dropped from the roll under charges.
J. W. Ellis, employed by Board of Missions, at Lincoln, Nebraska.
W. Mc Cracken, left without appointment at his own request.
Z. Ragan, Chaplain U. S. Army, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory.
Superannuated—P. T. Laishley, J. W. Rutledge, R. H. Sutton, H. Lucas, D. R. Helmick, Wm. Collier.

J. H. HULL,
JOHN COWL,
G. G. WESTFALL,
W. W. ORR,
J. D. STILLWAGON,
Committee.

A WAITING CONSTABLE.

Yesterday afternoon McGowan, the man who went insufficient bail for James Donovan, and who was subsequently prosecuted for perjury, had a hearing on that charge before Alderman Louis Hagus. Not being able to secure bail, constable Metz started with the prisoner for jail. After leaving the office McGowan induced the constable to go with him to Dr. Dickson's drug store, on Penn and Ninth streets, representing that Dr. Dickson would become his bail. On reaching the drug store and interviewing the doctor on the subject that gentleman informed McGowan that he would not be interested in the matter, and started away. McGowan, ostensibly for the purpose of having further talk with the doctor, followed him into the rear of the store, into a room at the back of the building, leaving the officer waiting in the store. He waited. Then he waited longer, subsequently he continued to wait, and then he went to investigate. He found the back room and an open window, but no prisoner. He has not found the prisoner yet, although he has journeyed about considerably, looking for him.

Pittsburgh Monumental

Granite Works, corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second street. ALEXANDER CASSEY.

Elegant Furniture at Auction.

Catalogues are now ready for the second Auction Sale of Henkels' celebrated make of Furniture, at J. H. Mushing's warerooms, 106 Penn avenue. Sale to commence Tuesday morning, Sept. 15th, at 10 o'clock.
N. WHITING & CO., Auctioneers.

Question.

If the city mills make such poor flour and at such high prices, why does not a certain Liberty street firm imitate their leading brand as closely as possible?
MARSHALL, KENNEDY & CO.

JAS. B. DODGE & BRO.'S

School Announcements.

High School Text Books at
JAS. B. DODGE & BRO.'S,
89 Fifth avenue.

School Stationery
of all kinds at
JAS. B. DODGE & BRO.'S,
89 Fifth avenue.

Public and Private Schools
and College Text Books at
JAS. B. DODGE & BRO.'S,
89 Fifth avenue.

High School Pupils
will find our store most convenient on their way to and from school.
JAS. B. DODGE & BRO.,
(5 doors above Smithfield) 89 Fifth avenue.

Dealers in School Books
and School Stationery can be supplied at the lowest rates at
JAS. B. DODGE & BRO.'S,
89 Fifth avenue.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Eileen Oge," with Mr. Wm. J. Florence as the main attraction, was given again last evening and kept the large audience in a happy frame of mind from beginning to end. We are glad to say that it will be repeated this evening, and the same satisfaction is in store for who may attend. The play and the players are of the first order, the scenery is appropriate and beautiful and the house is clean and comfortable.

Friday evening Mr. Florence takes his benefit, on which occasion he will appear as *Rob Brierly*, in "The Ticket-of Leave Man," and *Bill Williams*, in "Not a Bad Investment." The first-mentioned character is one of his specialties and a thoroughly artistic triumph. Those in search of amusement will find that the Opera House last season over the antics of Mr.